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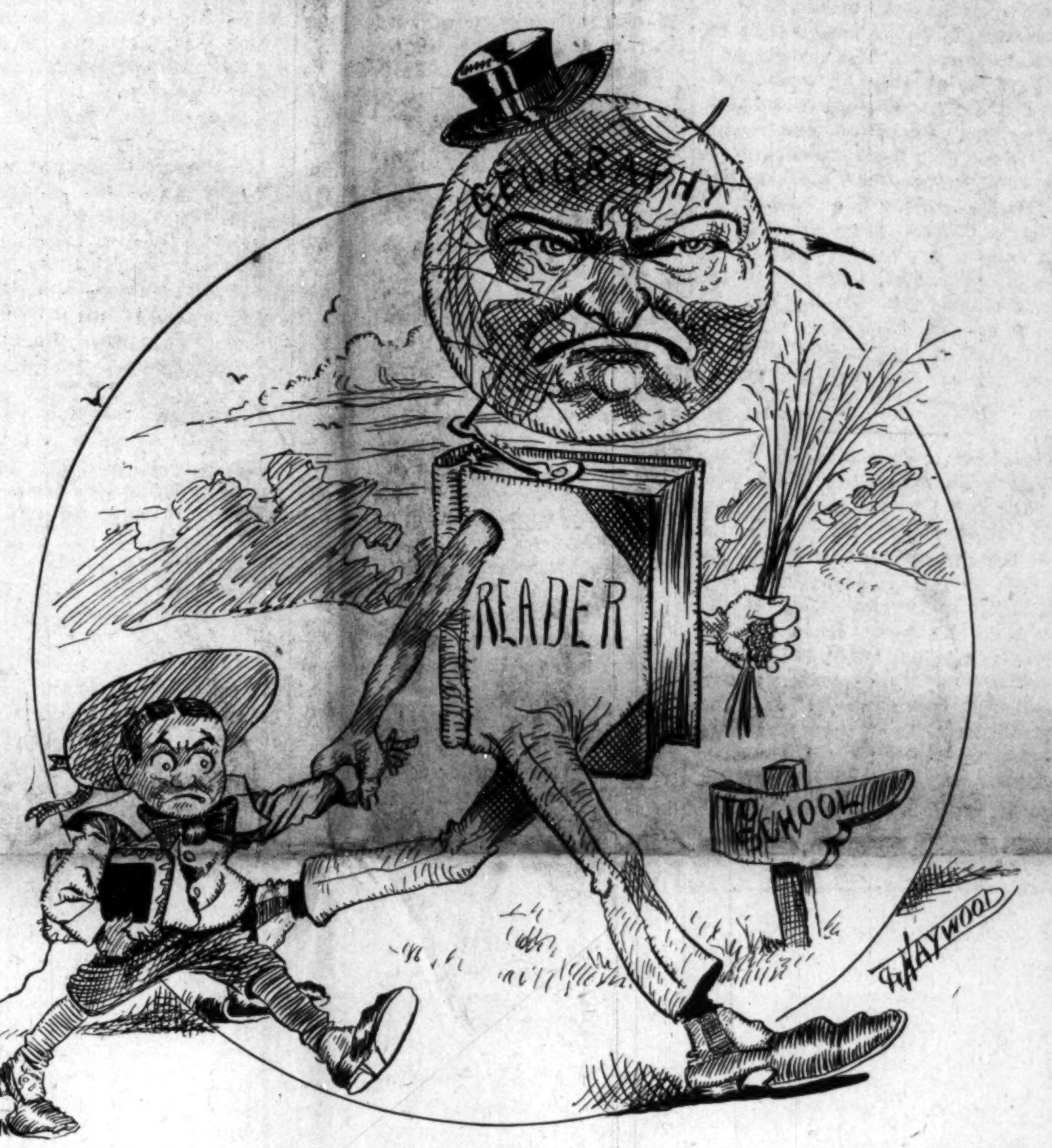
The Meloncholly Days Have Come.



THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

BRYAN FAILS TO MENTION RACE PROBLEM

PUBLIC PRINTER GIVES FAIR DEAL

Charles A. Stillings Keeps His Word--Preparations for General Conference--Peonage Cases Investigated.

(Staff Correspondence.)

William Jennings Bryan has sounded his keynote, and responded to an infinite number of encores, but not one word has he deigned to utter touching the race problem. He has rung the changes on that visionary, impossible and wholly untimely proposition—the government ownership of trunk railways, with State ownership of the minor roads. On this we shall have something to say in our next letter. Suffce it to observe just now that Mr. Bryan has made a tactical blunder in unnecessarily raising an issue that is dividing his party in two different ways—on the federal intervention bugbear, and a fear that behind the ownership deal there might rest a big knife for the jim crow car. On the one hand Mr. Bryan practically admits the failure of the State to handle satisfactorily the larger demands of the century, acquiescing in a theory always opposed by the democracy—the enlargement of the powers of the general government; yet, hhe solaces those who fear the abolition of the jim crow cars by offering the sop of State ownership of local lines, which will permit th ejim crow States to pursue jim crow idols to their hearts' content. It would seem that before parting company with those delectable spokesmen of the southern oligarchy, John Sharp Williams, Joe Bailey, Henry Watterson and Ed Carmack, Mr. Bryan might have created a counter demonstration in the North, among the Negro contingent, by declaring for "the free and unlimited exercise of the rights of American citizenship by blacks and whites, at a suitable ratio, without waiting for the aid or consent of the South or any other old seaport." Withal, Mr. Bryan is rendering a service, of which we shall speak in detail next week.

* * *

Public Printer Charles A. Stillings is certainly keeping his word with the employes of the Government Printing office in the matter of according to each "a square deal," regardless of color, race or nationality, union or non-union. He is running the great establishment on business principles, refusing to let a cabal known as the typographical union run it for him, and is giving the competent Negro an equal chance to "make good" in every branch of the service. The notorius incompetency of his predecessor, Frank W. Palmer, is made the more conspicuous by the spirit of fair play and broad generosity of Mr. Stillings, especially in relation to the colored men under him. It will be remembered that some months ago, the present Public Printer assigned Ira T. Bryant to work on a monotype machine, and later placed W. T. Menard in charge of a similar machine. A. A. Martin was then promoted, and now W. E. Cobb and J. Edgar Smith have been added to the corps of operators, making five Negroes on the monotypes, out of twenty-two colored compositors employed in the office. The grand total of compositors is about 1,000—so nearly 25 per cent. of the Negroes on the most exacting work in the building, in so large a number of men, is not a bad showing for the race, and speaks well for the liberality of the Stillings policy of "a square deal for all." Further, under the Palmer regime, a Negro's advice was not asked or expected on any subject. Mr. Stillings wants his men to think, nad to give him the benefit of their experience. Encouraged by the Public Printer to state in writing any improvement that he felt like sugesting, Mr. Ira T. Bryant described the injustice that many workmen labered under through the existing method of making up and posting averages, when some were employed on "time work" and others on "piece." Mr. Bryant elaborated his idea so convincingly that within a few days an order came from the "front office," ordering that in posting averages for the fortnightly "turn-in," it be specifically stated the kind of work each man was engaed on, the amount of work done, number of hours put in at each variety of work, with a general average that exactly demonstrated the competency of the workman, under the conditions enumerated. This new plan has given complete satisfaction, and has done away with a favoritism that the old rule made possible, and the public Printer personally complimented Mr. Bryant for his thoughtfulness in the premises.

* * *

In addition to this splendid recognition of colored printers, Mr. Stillings has not been less generous with the race in other divisions. John H. Butcher, for many years confidential clerk to the Public Printer, has been promoted to a $1,500 clerkship in the Document Room, being the first of the race to occupy such an exalted position. Theodore Jackson, formerly doorkeeper to the Public Printer's office, succeeds Mr. Butcher and has been allowed to compensation of $4.50 per day. James Jackson takes Theodore Jackson's place at $3.00 per day, while another colored man succeeds to Jackson's No. 2's place at an average of $800 per annum. Wallace Christian, time-keeper in press room, receives a substantial increase in salary, and under a new dispensation in the formanship of the press room, Edward L. Carter, who has been discriminated against by the union ring, will be given the rotation to which he is justly entitled. Aside from Mr. Stillings' liberal treatment of his Negro subordinates and his wider application of the "door of hope" policy, he has reorganized the Government Office on a thoroughly business-like basis, weeding out useless officials, breaking up political combines, clipping the wings of labor union cliques, overhauling the machinery and replacing antiquated material with an equipment befitting the most progressive nation under theh sun. His administration is an unqualified success, and in every way, he has proven himself to be what President Roosevelt wanted at the head of the world's greatest printery—the right man in the right place.

* * *

The first guns of the mighty battle scheduled for May, 1908, at Norfolk, Va., are being fired. Delegates are being elected to the A. M. E. Gener-Conference, to be held there at the time mentioned, and the situation is being crystalized in such a manner that the anxious ones will soon be able to tell where they are "at." The Texas Conference has chosen as one of its representatives, Prof. William Jennifer, the expert statistician, who for several years has been one of the most trusted men in the United States Census Bureau. Director North has such confidence in his judgment and discretion that a short time ago he assigned Prof. Jennifer to the work of gathering the religious census of the colored people of this country, with especial reference to the Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian bodies. He is now at Jackson, Tenn., the official home of the C. M. E. church, collecting data for this great work. Prof. Jennifer is an orator, scholar, writer, thinker and well-rounded man of affairs, and it goes without the saying that just as he is showing such an aptitude for the difficult tasks set by the general government, he will discharge efficiently the obligations placed upon him by the A. M. E. church in Texas. Such delegates as Prof. Jennifer can be depended upon to choose the right sort of men to carry forward the banner of Richard Allen, Daniel A. Payne and William Paul Quinn. He will have as his associate Mr. Thomas J. Hilland, a highly capable churchman, who knows Methodism from the ground up.

* * *

At last the hullabaloo at the M Street High School, Washington, D. C., has been settled, and from now on, it is hoped, that the dove of peace will hover about its turrets and towers. It has been definitely decided that Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, an acomplished lady, whose chief fault has been that her heart was too big for the sordid beneficiaries of her kindness to appreciate, is to step down and out. Her successor is to be William Tecumseh Sherman Jackson, for many years a teacher in the building. Miss Mary E. Nalle and John L. Love also retire from the High School, after a lengthy period of service. The retention of Dr. W. Bruce Evans as principal of the Armstrong Manual Training Schoool, is a timely recognition of an able and coinscientious management of that school's affairs, and the people are pleased that Miss Lucy E. Moten is to remain in charge of Normal School No. 2. It was a most gracious act on the part of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of the Board of Education, to permit all graduates of the M Street High School to enter the Normal to fit themselves for teachers, if they so desire, and also that the law be made retroactive, so as to include in the benefit, the graduates from last year's senior class of the M Street High School. The corps of supervising principals now includes Prof. F. L. Cardozo, John H. Nalle, Dr. Henry L. Bailey and Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, and its personnel is regarded as highly satisfactory. Washington's reorganized schools start out under promising auspices, and with the hearty co-operation of the people, the results will be better than ever before.

* * *

It is gratifying to note the disposition of the Department of Justice to take vigorous action against peonage. A large number of cases have been reported from various regions of the South, particularly from Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Most of the outrages of this nature have been perpetrated against Negroes, but in North Carolina and Florida, the charge is made that Italians have been subjected to the same treatment. An important trial is now in progress at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where fourteen or fifteen Negroes, including several former soldiers in the United States Army, were held in a state of servitude for nearly a year, being threatened with death or arrest if they attempted to escape. It is given out that the Department of Justice is determined to follow all complaints that seem well founded and to bring prosecutions until the practice is broken up in the South and wherever else such inhuman outrages are known to occur. This sturdy American policy of Attorney-General Moody is a further evidence of what we have said in a foregoing paragraph—that the States can not be trusted to maintain the rights of certain classes of citizens; hence, the intervention of the broader federal power is necessary to the enforcement of the constitution and the laws of the nation, and every step toward the centralization of this more equitable authority is warmly welcomed by those who are the most frequent victims of the tax administration of the individual States. Peonage is repugnant to a free government and can not be tolerated on a foot of soil under the stars and stripes.

We felt from the first that Battling Nelson, the so-called "Terrible Dane," had a yellow streak in his complexion. He could play havoc with Jimmy Britt and other broken-down boxers, but it was our opinion that as soon as he came into contact in the "squared circle" with a real fighter, his measure would be taken and his cowardly nature would be exposed to the world. In Joe Gans, the Baltimor eboy, he more than met his match; he was outclassed in ring generalship, scientific boxing, mental grasp, manly courage, speed and all the elements that go to make a winner in a genuine contest. After conceding everything—consenting to a weight that was almost suicidal, accepting the short end of the purse, win or lose, and agreeing to give the Dane all the advantage short of actually handing him the victory on a silver platter—Gans whipped the bullet-headed foreigner to a standstill, practically with one hand, declining to insist upon having the fight allotted to him early in the contest by reason of the repeated fouling on the part of the Dane. The latter put up a dirty piece of pugilism from the start, but Gans saw that he "had him," and bided his time. All this history is well-known to the reading public. Now, Battling Nelson, as soon as he can recover his voice and get his "peepers" open, after the awful beating administered to him by the Baltimorean, comes forward, pleading the "baby act"—alleging that he really knocked Gans out, but was "Jobbed Out" of the victory by a bribed referee. Here he shows his yellow streak in a vivid light. George Siler, the referee, is known as one of the squarest men in the business, and everybody who saw the fight will testify that he could have disqualified Nelson a dozen times before he did, on account of the fouls, but he gave the Dane the benefit of the doubt on each count, in order that the crowd might see a fight worth the big admission fee they had paid. Nelson's claim is prepossposterous, but it is well that Gans' manager has arranged for a return battle in December, so that Gans can get a chance to win the long end of a purse that is worth while, and clinch his hold upon the lightweight championship by knocking Nelson out so good and hard that he won't know whether he is in America or Denmark for about twenty-four hours. The Baltimore boy has several good fights in him yet, and whether we believe in the prize-ring or not, the race everywhere is proud of the success he is achieving in his chosen profession. In this particular field, Joe Gans is contributing largely to the solution of the much-mooted race problem.

* * *

Agriculture, once despised as fit only for the country bumpkin who hadn't brains enough for anything else, is now in the front rank of the applied sciences, and the demand for it among the very best classes of American citizens is on the increase. Announcement was made at the Department of Agriculture at Washington last week that agriculture is being taught in the public schools of over a dozen States now, and that the United States is the first country in the world that has made such a study a part of its regular curriculum. Agriculture is to many of the country schools what manual training is to the schools of the city, and every effort is being made to improve the methods and get as much practical benefit out of it as possible. The general government is taking a hand in the movement to the extent of making the Bureau of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture a sort of clearing house through which to gather information as to methods and what is being done and to disseminate this information among the communities that need it. Thus the leavening influence of Hampton and Tuskegee has been absorbed by the white race, and it is being demonstrated to the discomfiture of some theorists that agriture, manual training and industrial education generally is not designed exclusively for the Negro, with a view of keeping him down to the level of the menial.

* * *

When the seven hundred guests at the grand banquet of the Negro Business League at Atlanta had been filled with the good things on the bill of fare, it was found that there were two barrels of chicken that had not been touched. It was a gracious and thoughtful act of Collector W. H. Rucker, of the local committee, to have it carefully put up in baskets and donated to the inmates of the Old Folks' Home and the Orphan Asylum for the colored people of Atlanta. They way to be happy yourself

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION

NATIONAL MEETING HELD AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

PROMINENT LEADERS ATTEND

Dr. Booker T. Washington Makes Address--Grand Reception at Elks Club--The Bluff City Medical Association Attend.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The National Baptist Convention, composed of the Negro Baptists of the United States, have been holding their annual meeting here during the past week. Most of the important leaders of that denomination are in attendance. Unlike other years, much important work has been done and many reforms have been proposed. A number of valuable reports dealing with the convention and its subsidiary concerns have been carefully considered and will be much heard of during the ensuing year.

There are said to be more than two million Negro Baptist communicants in the country, with tyelve thousand ministers and nearly seventeen thousand churches. Here is an organization, then, representing the largest single denomination among the Negro people of the country, and its meetings have to do, in the largest possible way, with directing the moral and religious life of the race. The meetings here have been held in a large cotton warehouse facing the Mississippi River, with space ample enough to hold 25,000 people. The space actually set aside for the delegates and others has been large enough to accommodate the 7,500 delegates and the visitors, white and black, who are attending the meeting.

In last night, September 14th, on special invitation, Dr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, delivered an address which has been the bright particular feature of the meeting. Twenty-five thousand people, the Memphi sCommercial Appeal, the leading Democratic newspaper of the city says, surged about the entrance as early as five o'clock, clamoring for an opportunity to secure vantage points, either to see Dr. Washington as he passed into the hall or to secure admission so as to listen to his address. More than a dozen policemen were required to prevent a stampede. Dr. Washington arrived at the convention hall in company Dr. E. C. Morris, President of the Convention, Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing House; Dr. T. J. Searcy, Hon. Josiah T. Settle and Mrs. Settle, his hosts, his son, Booker T. Washington, Jr., and his Secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott.

His arrival was the signal for loud and continuous applause as he passed between the waiting throngs into the auditorium. Cheers, repeated again and again, greeted his ears as his carriage was driven through the long lines on either side of the roadway. When he alighted, four officers, under the special supervision of the night sergeant, preceded him, making a way for him to reach the rostrum.

When Dr. Washington ascended the platform nearly 10,000 persons who had paid an admission fee—the full proceeds of the meeting were donated to the convention by him—to hear him, came to their feet with repeated cheers and, even before being introduced, Dr. Washington was compeled to come to the front of the platform and bow in acknowledgement of the cordial welcome accorded him. It had been arranged that no other speaker should appear at this meeting, so as to give him all the time needed for his address. He spoke for one hour and twenty-five minutes in characteristic form; being playful and humorous, eloquent and forceful by turns. The audience was swayed at his will, Dr. Washington proving his right to be called, as he often is, The Wizard of Tuskegee.

When he had concluded there was a perfect rush of delegates to shake his hand. With good nature, he attemped to gratify al who aproached him, but the managers, seeing the impossibility of this fact, tried to check the handshaking. If anything has been proved by Dr. Washington's visit, it is that he has a close place in the hearts of the masses of the Negro people of the country. The men who

(Continued on page eight.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

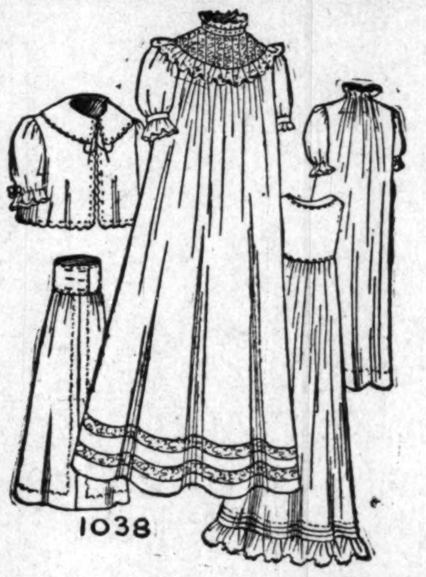
This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mother and Teacher. The school term has now begun and once again the children, big and little ones are sent to be taught the lessons in and out of books. The mother and teacher are co-workers in training the young life but many do not see it in that light. The mother oftimes expects the teacher to correct all the faults that have come from their home surroundings while she (the mother) stand idly by, and on the other hand, knowing that that is impossible, the teacher fails to do as much as she could. Above all things the mother should instill in the minds of the children to respect others especially those in authority. If you dislike a teacher for any personal reason do not prejudice the child's mind against her. If you really know that they are unfit to have the care and training of children, and can prove it, give out the information to the prope persons and no doubt affairs will be investigated satisfactorily, but do not fill your children's mind with idle gossip A few days ago while in conversation with a little girl of about ten years, she told me that she was glad that school was about to open but that she would not like her teacher. "She's awlful mean for mama said so. Mama said that she's so hard to get along with," continued the child. I tried to encourage her and told her I thought every thing would be alright. But "mama says she knows her," she answered. I rather admired the child's faith in her mother's word but the mother had made the common mistake. It is not right to start the child out with a "chip on her shoulder." Of course there are many teachers, who after keeping late hours and other social indulgences give vent to their ugly feelings in the school room, and whose chief interest is payday, but it will not help matters by discussings these things with children. Teacher and parent must work together. Mothers must not think that the teacher is worse than any one else because she is a teacher and the teacher must not think that she is better than any one else because she has chosen to serve the people in the school-room. Reason and work together. All are human; none infallible.

Woman's Paper in Pekin. A daily newspaper for women is now published in Pekin, and has awakened a wide spread desire on the part of Chinese women to learn to read. It is called the Pekin Woman's Journal, and it is the outcome of the intellectual awakening that followed the Boxer uprising and the occupancy of the country by the allies. In the attempt to assimilate Western learning which followed these troubles, the leaders of the Nation realized that their women must be educated, and the paper was one of the means adopted to this end. Paragraphs against foot foot binding appear frequently in the paper, and among the subjects of recent articles are "Evils of Obtaining Evidence by Torture," "Proof That the World Is Round," "Proof That the World Moves," "Care of Children," "Kindness to Animals," "Evils of Opium Taking,", "Importance of Education" and "Love of Country."

The seventh annual session of the Illinois State Federation was held at Danville last month. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Anna Payton of Chicago, president; Mrs. F G. Munday, Chicago, first vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Foulks, Champaign, second vice-president; Mrs. Elnora Early, Chicago, third vice-president; Mrs. Anna Beeler Danville, fourth vice-president; Mrs Clark, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Theresa Macon, Chicago secretrry; Mrs. Duncan, Springfield; Mrs. Lenora Kenniebrew, Jacksonville, State organizer.

The Elite Patterns.



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NO. 1038. B BY'S OUTFIT.

The baby's outfit must be prepared and this set contains the essential garments. A dress made of fine quality of nainsook with a yoke of lace, embroidery or tucking and finished with fine edging will make a dainty dress, the skirt gathered at the yoke and finished at the bottom with insertion and edging will be a favorite with many mothers. The petticoat will develop nicely in long cloth, or lawn and tucks and a ruffle of edging, gathers adjusting it to a band closed with button and buttonholes.

The flannel pining blanket or barracoat has a muslin band held in place by safety pins, and featherstitched at the edges.

The night gown is gathered at the neck and a narrow frill finished The same effect is given to the sleeve at the hands and the skirt has a deep hem. If a more elaborate design be desired, original ideas should be used; buttons and buttonholes provide the means of closing. Material similar to those mentioned can be used.

A dainty little sacque completes the outfit. French flannel or cashmere makes a charming design. The sacque is plain back and front with a round lay-over collar and sleeve finished with a ruffle. The edges can be scalloped or hemmed with a featherstitch finish, or bound with ribbon and tied at the neck and hands with baby ribbon, There comes a washable ribbon which would be very useful for infant wear and can be had in the delicate shades. For the dress it requires 2⅝ yds. of material 36 inches wide, with two yards of edging and 2¾ yards of insertion. For slip 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, pining blanket 1⅛ yards of flannel 27 inches wide, with ⅝ yds cambric for skirt 2¼ yds. wide, with ½ yd of edging. For sacque ⅞ yds. of material 27 inches wide, with 1½ yards of ribbon.

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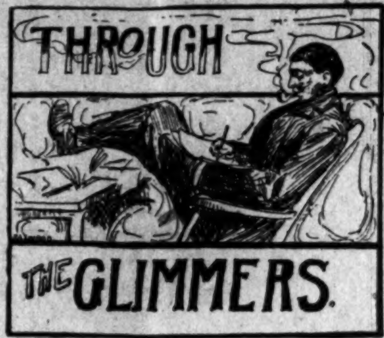
An odd and amusing comfort lately was made by a grandmother for her granddaughter, who is just old enough to sit alone. Black dress goods was used for the top and on it were stitched flat, cloth kittens, dolls, and the sections that are sewed together to make a large ball for babies. The sections were cut out carefully just as if they were to be sown together to stuff, the edges turned under and then stitched down around the outer part of the comfort. The comfort was lined with pieces cut from grandfather's discarded coats and trousers, so it can be easily brushed off after being laid on the floor or in the yard.


THROUGH THE GLIMMERS.

THROUGH THE GLIMMERS.

BY R. H McDONALD

Existing Conditions.

The condition of the Negro is a grave and serious one and it is only a matter of time when the Negro will awaken to the fact that tha ballot in his hand is the only hope of independence.

The injustice and persecution handed him daily in the South is a very bad example to set for a so-called inferior race by a superior race. The Negro sees that the white man has a deep prejudice against him and he sees too that if he does not begin to put his best foot forward it will increase to such an extent that our school room doors will be closed in our face. Many of their friends have told him to have patience, but patience have almost ceased to be a virtue.

The reform state is undergoing its different stages with the Negro and he is now prparing for a better or worse state of affairs. He has no prejudice, whatever, against the white man, but simply holds him responsible for the injustice administered to him.

The thing that southern white people harp on mostly is social equality. Now, as to social equality, the Negro does not want that, and it has never been asked for by the wise and sober leaders of the race and it is strictly regarded as an unneeded phrase in the question of Negro progress. The Negro wants justice, education and the opportunity to earn money.

The first actions are to improve our morals, raise the moral standard, respect and protect our women and homes Second, use our independency on the voting question and stop voting like so many sheep—because one runs in a barn, all the rest follow—all voting one way because the first one voted that way.

Amid the white man's injustice the Negro has some faults in himself. One of these faults is his lack of interest in political affairs that really concern him. By that we mean, on an average, he is interested enough to pay his poll-tax so he can have a say in the elections, and those that do pay the poll-tax, as a whole, vote one way and by so doing fail to exercise their independence. This is a great leak and must be stopped by the Negro to be respected politically and to be looked upon as a man among men.

• • •

Indiana coal dealers declare that the crusade against smoke is damaging the coal business and that manufacturers have the idea that eastern coal is more smokeless. It was stated that "No smoke no progress; plenty of smoke, plenty of progress." This may seem true to them, but, when we come to think about it from a broad and unselfish view, the smoke is not, really, a sign of progress. The less smoke we have shows that we are progressing and are getting out of the old way of doing things.

• • •

Missouri will ask President Roosevelt to run again, and it is the opinion of Niedringhaus that it will help to carry the state in November. For Missouri to continue to go republican would probably be a blessing; but, as far as, we can see now, it will be useless to ask this of the president after he has publically stated his refusal of the what might be called a third term.

• • •

Indiana can be looked upon with pride when we think of the beautiful city of Lanesville as being a model village where the town marshall has never made an arrest. This city is not acquaintaed with lawyers, courts, jails and prisoners; and justice is without a job in that model town. We lift our hats to this exceptionally lawful town.

• • •

It is reported that Gov. Folk will not attend the reception of Bryan in St. Louis, the one reason stated was ill health; but, the second was not stated. Although the governor wishes it to be known that it was not a slight to Mr. Bryan. We are unable to explain to our readers until "his honor" gives a more complete reason.

• • •

It is expected that suit will be brought against the Standard Oil Compay and the prosecutions to be begun by the government are to be both civil and and criminal proceedings to desolve the trust and punish the officials and directors.

• • •

We would be pleased to know when a certain Boston paper will agree with people who produce things beneficial to the race that are not members of the Niagara Movement?

• • •

There is a great need of improved public sentiment on all moral questions, and a greater respect for law and order.

• • •

It is much easier, for some members of our race, to preach than it is to practice.

Darts From a Bow *By Charles Marshall.*

Be patient and hustle together.

• • •

Money can be had by accident but manners never can.

• • •

It is certain that if a man is jealous he is dead in love.

• • •

Babies by the name of Jones are born every forty minutes of the day.

• • •

Good-looking girls are born and good-looking women are self-made.

• • •

The office might still seek the man if the politicians did not blind-fold it.

• • •

The only jewels that our boys and girls should wear are beads of toil.

• • •

About the worse thing about eating is that it takes away our appetites.

• • •

Many a young writer's hopes come home coffined in a long white envelope.

• • •

For multitudes of our young men there is no home—only a sleeping place.

• • •

The poorest man once road in a carriage of his own—while his mother pushed it.

• • •

The most independent being in the world is a Negro with several dollars in his possession

• • •

The average Negro is good at probbing into something that does not concern him the least.

• • •

Some young men consider it a foolish thing to work anywhere else outside of a hotel or barbershop.

• • •

One good idea in life is to find out what agrees with you and then to follow it as well as possible.

• • •

It's the easiest thing in the world for you to convince yourself that you are better than you neighbor.

• • •

One of the remarkable features of childhood is the kind of singing that it takes to put the little one to sleep.

• • •

Think that if you go on an excursion how much coal you will deprive your yourself of in the good old winter time.

• • •

Whenever a Negro refuses a good job you can set it down that he has his room rent and board paid and a suit of clothes ahead.

• • •

From the outward apearence of some of our business places it is very difficult for one to tell whether you are viewing a livery stable or a confectionery.

• • •

There are two kinds of women in this world that don't think it necessary to wear any clothes at all. One is the lowest kind of women in the world and the other is the highest.

The Freeman is on sale at Cincinnati at Wallner's Drug Store, 108 Walnut street. Will Owens, agent,

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Nests on the Water.

It is almost unthinkable that a bird should build a nest on the water. Yet that is exactly what the grebes always do. With reeds, grass and plant stems the grebe makes a regular floating island, somewhat hollowed out on top, usually near the open water of a marshy or reedy lake. We have several kinds of grebes, but their nests are much alike, sometimes moored to the reeds, but usually floating freely on the water.—St. Nicholas.

HOMES

IN MACON COUNTY,

Alabama

A Glimpse of Opportunities Offered.

MACON county may be counted as one of the most favored in the State of Alabama as to lands, churches, schools, medical attention, railroads and other organizations for the common good of the people.

LANDS.

The northeastern portion is rolling land. The south and southeastern portions are comparatively level, consisting of a part of the celebrated "Black Belt" lands. Some of the finest pine and hard wood timber lands in the South can be found in Macon county. In many sections the large and stately pine and oak trees are ready to be converted into first class timber by the manufacturer.

The soil varies in richness, giving returns largely in proportion to the way it is handled by the farmers. By carefully handling the soil from one-half to one and a half bales of cotton per acre can be obtained in most any section of the county. A good farmer can make from eight to twenty bales of cotton to the plow. From nearly any variety of sandy soil to almost any kind of clay may be found in the borders of this county.

Ordinary lands range in prices from six dollars to ten dollars per acre. Many thousands of acres of good land lie in waiting for some one to get hold of them and put them into cultivation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nearly every community in the county has or is trying to have a good school house and an eight months' public school term for colored children. The State runs the school four or five months, and the other three months are added by private subscription. One community raised about $500 in three months last fall to be applied to the erection and equipment of a school house for their public school. Some of the best teachers to be found in the State are engaged in teaching public schools in this county.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

In the town of Tuskegee there is a night school where colored persons can go, free of charge, for nine months in the year. There, not only books, but carpentry, brickmasonry, cooking and sewing are taught.

A. M. A. SCHOOL.

In the southern portion of the county a well equipped school for Negroes with five teachers is maintained by the American Missionary Association of New York.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

It need not be repeated that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute not only furnishes educational advantages for any boy or girl who wishes to learn books or trade, but the school offers to buy any kind of farm produce that can be eaten.

CHURCHES.

It is said that Macon County can hardly be equaled so far as the moral tone of the colored minister is concerned. He preaches pure living and at the same becomes a leader in the practice of his doctrine. While each member is loyal to his or her church yet the denominational feeling is seldom allowed to create hatred or discord at times when church creed should be put aside.

Baptist and Methodist are the prevailing denominations. In nearly every community can be found a fairly good church building.

INSTITUTES.

An institute of a Ministers' Union meets every three months at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The ministers are entertained by the school and they spend the day discussing and, although representing different denominations, agreeing upon plans to make their fight in common against sin and ignorance and poverty.

The County Teachers' Institute, as well as a lecture course offered by the Normal School free, makes it easy for the public school teachers of the county to grow more proficient in their work.

Farmers' Institute, Local Conferences, Fairs, as well as a two weeks' school for the farmers give the progressive, wide awake farmer in Macon County great chance to better find the keys which unlock the hidden treasures of the soil.

The Negro Business League for the enterprising colored man, the Negro Building and Loan Association for the man who wants to buy a home on the installment plan and other private capital make it comparatively easy for the colored men to get hold of money and land.

The Women's Club and Mothers' Meetings, organized in nearly every community in the county, give the women of the Negro race a good chance to know woman's work.

The Masons, the Odd Fellows, etc., come in to offer the secret order man an opportunity to grow.

RAILROADS.

Three railroads cross the county in as many sections, making it comparatively easy to have a nearby shipping point.

MEDICAL SKILL.

The Macon County doctors, both colored and white, are among the best in the State.

NEGRO BUSINESS MEN.

Thirty Negro business men located in different sections of the county show the opportunity to the men of that caliber. Thirty more are needed.

Not a Lynching HAS OCCURRED IN 27 YEARS.

The feeling between the races is cordial and friendly.

I am in the real estate business not only for the money I can make, but also for the good that I can do, and I shall be very glad to answer correspondence, and if strangers want to be shown land in various parts of Macon County I shall be glad to accompany them and help them in every way possible to secure what they are looking for.

Address all communications to

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LIGHT AHEAD for the NEGRO

$1.00.

Or all three of these valuable books, together in one order for

$1.50.

General Clarkson, Addressing the "Colored Republican Club" in New York, said:

"You must develop a literary taste and write history of your great men, such as the white men have done—put it in the hands of your children so that they may know what their race has done"

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All Grocers. Now 10 Cents.

ECHOES FROM THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Odds And Ends Of The Great Atlanta Meet, Picked Up By Our Special Staff Correspondent.

By R. W. Thompson.

Deal Jackson, of Albany, who created such a favorable impression in the farmers' symposium, has for ten successive years brought to market the first bale of cotton, getting ahead of the planters of the entire South, white or colored.

* * *

Major R R. Moten, disciplinarian at Hampton Institute, checked the threatened anti-Topeka tide by the well tempered statement that "his heart leaned toward having the convention meet at Hampton, but his judgment said let it go to Topeka, as promised in good faith."

* * *

R. E. Clay, a fiery orator from Bristol, Tenn.—Virginia, put up a game, but losing, fight for Hampton as the next meeting-place of the League. Hampton will have a chance in the future—thanks to Messers Clay, Moten and others who gracefully accepted the situation.

* * *

Governor J. M. Terrell sent his son, J. M. Terrill, Jr., to personally assure Dr. Washington of his deep regret that he was unable to attend one or more sessions of the League. The Governor is sincerely interested in the material and moral advancement of his Negro constitutuents.

* * *

Dr. W. H. Heard did not forget to put in a good word for the Connectional Preachers' Aid Association of the A. M. E. Church, and Mrs Josephine D Heard, whose poetical effusions have made her name familiar to every household, rendered excellent service at the concert.

* * *

The largest delegation from the North was brought down in a special Pullman sleeper by Dr. Sumner A Furniss, of Indianapolis. Dr. Furniss is one of the League's mest useful members, and the organization did well to continue him on the Executive Committee.

* * *

Former Register of the Treasury Judson W. Lyons was in town attending the state central committee conference the day before the League met, but was unable to remain for the sessions. He managed, however, to shake hands wit a lot of old-time friends and admirers.

* * *

Letters regretting their inability to be present were recived from Register of Treasury W. T. Vernon, Justice Robert H. Terrell, Recorder John C Dancy, Collector C. W. Anderson, Col James Lewis, Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams and Editor Chris. J. Perry. It was their "busy season."

* * *

Charles H. Anderson, fish dealer of Jacksonville, Fla., started out as an oyster peddler. His business now brings in $24 000 per annum, and he employs a book-keeper, a delivery wagon and seven bicycles utilizing the services of ten men. His trade covers the country from Miami, Fla., to New York City.

* * *

The twelve ladies so handsomely entertained at luncheon by Miss Marietta L. Gaines were Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs, Julius R. Cox, Mrs. J. C. Napier, Mrs, Standish of Philadelphia, Miss Caldwell of Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Jones of Brunswick, Ga., and Mesdames Rucker, Hope, Penn, Matthews and Hippard of Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

Col. Giles B. Jackson got in some good work for the Jamestrwn Exbosition. His official staff comprising of six beautiful and accomplished young ladies, put up arguments that were simply irresistible, and there were many "almost persuaded" on their account, to have the League go to Hampton, Norfork or Newport News next year.

* * *

W. A. Kersey of Indianapolis managed the banquet at Indianapolis in 1904, and the results were so satisfactory the League asked Mr. Kersey to come to Atlanta and co-operate with the local committee, with a view of duplicating, as nearly as possible, the admirable service and perfect arrangements that so greatly pleased everybody at the Hoosier capital two years ago.

* * *

Among the distinguished men present whose fame is national in scope, were Bishops Henry M. Turner, W. J. Gaines, Alexander Walters, G. W. Clinton, R. S. Williams, L. H. Holsey; Dr. J, E. Shepard, field worker of the International Sunday School Association; W. A. Hunton, of the Y. M. C. A. connection; I. Garland Penn, a strong factor in the work of the M E. Church; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary and one of the editors of "The Voice of the Negro;" and J. G. Carter, consul at Sivas, Turkey.

* * *

Lawyer W. L. Pollard of Washington, resigned a $1,2000 cleakship in the post office last year to give his whole time to his growing real estate business and law practice, which for fifteen years had been developing through the asistance of his clerks and agents. He said: "Whether you are a laborer, teacher, preacher, business man, professional man or union of persons for a common purpose, first seek ye real estate, pay for it, improve it, and in time all other things will be added unto you." Good gospel—even if slightly revised from the original.

* * *

The matter of continuing the office of National Organizer was left to the Executive Committee for recommendation at a later date. There is a feeling that a State League, with a State organizer in each State, giving an opportunity for closer supervision, would yield more satisfactory results than to pile all the work upon a single organizer, who cannot be expected to cover the field as it should be covered. Much stress is being placed upon the circulation of literature bearing upon subjects and carrying statistics helpful to the Negro business man. Fred R. Moore will doubtless be retained to look after the general interests of the League and to inspect the work of the State organizers.

* * *

The "fine Italian hand" of Mr. Henry A Rucker, the popular collector of Internal Revenue, was observable at every point in the superb arrangements. Mr Rucker is a quiet and unobtrusive worker, but is wonderfully effective in securing results. He is a man of pronounced executive ability, as his nine years' service as Collector, with an A No 1 official record, will attest, and by an absolutely impartial administration of his duties, he has deservedly won the esteem and confidence of the best people of both races in the State of Georgia He is not likely to be disturbed during the incumbency of President Roosevelt in the White House Mr. Rucker has a charming wife, a most interesting family of seven children, and his hospitable home on Piedmont avenue was the acknowledged social center during the session.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $4.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headwaiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss. 10-06.

C. W. Dwyer, headwaiter Commercial Club Minneapolis, Minn. 8-05

C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa. 10-05

R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. 3-06

G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind. 12-06

HOTEL DIRECTORY

This column used exclusively for the addresses of hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses and club rooms throughout the country, and intended as a guide for the traveling public—you business solicited.

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Ram's Horn Brown's Philosophy.

We are to be what we are to-day.

* * *

Prayer is a way from anxiety, but not from activity.

* * *

The trouble with culture is that it stops at the surface.

* * *

The language of the heart is not the language of words.

* * *

Without the sword we should never have the pruning hook.

* * *

It is when our own hearts fail us that God can be our strength.

* * *

Character depends more upon what we think than upon what we do.

* * *

The sheep that goes astray never finds a green pasture for itself.

* * *

What the church needs is not better preaching but better practice.

It is easier not to speak at all than it is to keep from saying too much.

* * *

You can't measure a man's religion by the length of his face on Sunday.

* * *

There was only one window in the ark, but it opened in the right direction.

* * *

The devil could not take Jesus high enough to show Him anything He wanted.

* * *

When you know what the young man is doing with his dollar, you know what he will do with his life.

* * *

There is a plenty of room in this world for the man who knows how to rub the fur the right way.

* * *

Many a man hides his wife's coffin in roses, who never gave her a five dollar bill to do as she pleased with.

* * *

How much easier it would be to forgive those who have wronged us, if we could only know their wrongs.

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SPECIAL APPEAL

To Liberty Loving Negroes in all Parts of the United States.

ORGANIZE ORGANIZE ORGANIZE

The tremendous meeting held by the Afro-American Council in New York City, July 25, 1906, is an indication of the great tidal wave of indignation and resentment against the injustices perpetrated daily upon Afro-Americans of this country, and is a hopeful sign on our part that we mean to do something effectual to regain the rights which we have lost.

Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in his address at Greensboro, N. C., a few days ago declared that the schemes adopted to disfranchise illiterate Afro-Americans without excluding illiterate whites, will not stand the test of the fifteenth amendment. Chief among such schemes is the "grandfather" clause now operative in several of the Southern states.

Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has asserted that the revised Constitutions of the South, if ever properly brought before the Supreme Court, must be declared unstitutional and has expressed his astonishment that the Afro-American people have never effectively utilized this remedy which lies in reach of their hands.

Our duty is to organize, secure friends, employ able talent, white or black, and knock out the grand-father" clause at least. "Heaven helps those who help themselves." If we can obtain from the Supreme Court an opinion that the grandfather clause is illegal, a victory, which profoundly important as it would be, we can by standing together achieve such a manifestation of prosperous enterprise would thrill the North and again enlist its sympathies with us, at the same time strike dismay into those southern politicians who are fattening on the race problem and counting their positions and careers secure because they believe we shall never have manhood enough to drag them face to face with the Federal Constitution.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR ORGANIZATION

The need of a strong organization through which to make our fight should be apparent to all lovers of the race who know the worth of a united effort through organization. The condition makes it incumbent upon our leaders, ministers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, business men, newspaper men to lead off in this organization and prepare to fight these injustices to death. A local Council is needed now in every village, town and hamlet in the land.

OUR PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Any person who has sufficient interest in the race can send invitations to leading Afro-American citizens who are interested in the amelioration of our present condition, to meet in some private house, church or hall, according to the number invited. If as many as ten assemble and are willing to subscribe to the following objects, they can be organized into a local Council.

THE COUNCIL AS ORGANIZED

1 Investigate and make an impartial report of all lynchings and other outrages perpetrated upon Afro-Americans.

2. To assist in testing the constitutionality of laws which are made for the express purpose of oppressing Afro-Americans.

3. To promote the work of securing legislation which in the individual states shall secure to all citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

4. To aid in the work of prison reform.

5. To recommend a healthy migration from terror-ridden sections of our land to states where law is more generally respected and maintained.

6. To encourage both industrial and higher education.

7. To promote business enterprises among the people.

8. To educate sentiment on all lines that specially affect our race.

9. To inaugurate and promote plans for the moral elevation of the Afro-American people.

10. To urge the appropriation of school funds by the Federal government, to provide education for citizens who are denied school privileges by discriminating laws.

The following is a list of officers which must be elected: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Sergeant-at-Arms and an Executive Committee—consisting of five members.

AFFILIATED MEMBERSHIP

Delegates representing organizations of similar plans and purposes can have membership in the National Council by the election of two delegates and the payment of three dollars for each delegate. Religious organizations, academic schools, colleges and Afro-American newspapers can have representation in the National Council upon the same terms.

We earnestly appeal to all organizations that desire representation to see to it at once, that delegates are elected and sent to the National meeting which is to be held in New York City Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1906.

We prefer to have the ministers and leaders organize local Councils in their churches, lodge rooms, etc., but if they cannot do so, for the sake of our outraged brothers, it is hoped that the churches, societies, etc., as affiliated bodies will take action at once to have representation in the National Council.

A. WALTERS,
Pres. National Afro-American Council.

Domestic Difficulties

[Copyright, 1906, by W. R. Caldwell.]

"What's that?" exclaimed Mrs. Blair as a loud thud in the hall smote upon her ears.

"It's only the mail carrier throwing in one of my rejected stories, of course," replied her husband resignedly, springing up from the breakfast table and disappearing into the hall.

Presently he returned with a fat envelope, which he tossed beside his plate, and a magazine, which he proceeded to open and glance through.

"Which one is it this time?" asked his wife sympathetically.

"The mining story I sent off last Thursday."

"Only five days ago! I don't believe they even looked at it!"

"Oh, yes, they did. They probably saw at a glance that they didn't want it and were kind enough to ship it back promptly. Perhaps it was too long or too short or— Stay, let me see what the editor does say," tearing open the envelope and glancing over a printed slip.

"'We have read the inclosed manuscript with interest and regret that it does not seem precisely adapted to our present needs and therefore return it.' H'm, h'm! 'This does not imply any lack of merit.' No, of course not. In fact, my dear, it's the same old story in the same old way."

He slammed the contemned manuscript upon the table and resumed his study of the magazine.

"Yet plenty of writers do get in," he continued. "Here are eight short stories in this number of Ramper's, and thousands of others are published every month. It seems as if everybody wrote for the press nowadays."

"Even the lawyers," said his wife, with a glimmer of fun in her eyes.

"Well, even a lawyer doesn't disdain an occasional twenty or thirty dollars for a few hours' spare work."

"Twenty or thirty dollars! You are coming down rapidly in your prices. Last year it was forty or fifty, and the year before it was a hundred or so."

"The law of supply and demand, my dear. If I had made a hit like the author of 'Mr. Jiggs of the Oyster Bed,' my prices would be advancing at a corresponding rate. But what I was going to say is this: How do all these writers get in and why in the mischief can't I get in too? Jerusalem!"

The expletive was addressed to the maid, who in setting a cup of coffee beside his place had splashed some of the hot contents over his hand and upon the tablecloth. He glared at her savagely while she awkwardly apologized and mopped up the fluid with a napkin.

Mrs. Blair frowned at him, as if to say, "Don't scold her!" and then observed kindly to the maid: "Never mind, Mary. The cloth would go in the wash tomorrow, anyway. Now, will you please set a finger bowl on the table."

Mr. Blair returned to the magazine. "Here is another story by that new writer, M. Conway, and it seems to start off well. I wish I could meet him, or, more likely, her, for most of the new writers seem to be women. I'd say to him, or her: 'Sir, or madam, how in the world did you do it? How did you get in? Was it by influence or cheek or a personal acquaintance with the editor? Won't you kindly inform me how it was accomplished? Tell me how to get in and I'll promise to whack up half of my first year's profits.'"

A loud crash interrupted his remarks, and, glancing up, he beheld the maid standing helplessly over the fragments of a cut glass finger bowl.

"Well, what next?" he began, but his wife hastily interposed. "Never mind, Mary. A little clean water won't hurt the rug, and you can sweep up the glass after breakfast."

When the maid had withdrawn Mrs. Blair said to her husband, "You must be careful not to speak so sharply or we'll lose her, and I don't know where we could get any one to take her place."

"All right," returned Mr. Blair. "But there's one thing I will insist upon. She must keep out of my den. She was in there again this morning."

"Yes. She asked my permission to look at your dictionary."

"The dictionary! Now, what"—

As if in answer to his unfinished question the maid entered, blushingly handed her mistress a note and quietly withdrew.

With a muttered exclamation of amazement Mrs. Blair glanced through the note and then read it aloud:

> "Dear Madam—I regret to inform you that our pleasant connection as mistress and maid will terminate on the 10th inst., when my month is up. This does not imply any lack of kindness on your part, but simply that I am engaged in more remunerative and congenial employment.
>
> "Trusting you may soon find another maid who will prove available, I am very respectfully yours,
>
> "M. CONWAY FLANNERTY."

"Great Scott! M. Conway—our maid!" gasped Mr. Blair.

They gazed blankly at each other a moment and then roared with laughter.

Finally, "You'd better give it up, my dear," said his wife chokingly as she wiped her eyes.

"I will," he returned, rending his manuscript in twain. "When housemaids take to story writing it is high time for lawyers to stick to their briefs."

CHARLES LEE SLEIGHT.

Nature's Windows.

Nothing hitherto was ever stranded, cast aside, but all, were it only a withered leaf, works together with all, is borne forward on the bottomless, shoreless flood of action and lives through perpetual metamorphoses. The withered leaf is not dead and lost. There are forces in it and around it, though working in inverse order, else how could it rot? Despise not the rag from which man makes paper or the litter from which the earth makes corn. Rightly viewed, no meanest object is insignificant. All objects are as windows, through which the philosophic eye looks into infinitude itself.—Thomas Carlyle.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

The Tariff Is A Tax.

The State convention of the republicans of Ohio the other day represented a curious bunch of inconsistencies, and were it not for the fact that the party carries the Buckeye Commonwealth from force of habit or because the democrats are still more inconsistent, it would be difficult to understand the processes of reasoning by which the voters pronounce in favor of such a conglomeration of discordant propositions.

In the first place, the "ins" and the "outs" indulged in almost mortal combat, but the victory fell to the 'ins," and Chairman Dick was sustained after Congressman Burton had him high up in the air for several painful hours. The policies of President Roosevelt were endorsed as wise and patriotic, and in the next breath the record of Senators Foraker and Dick in the Senate was as cordially endorsed as judicious and able, notwithstanding the fact that Foraker and Dick had been diametrically opposed to the President on nearly every strictly administration measure, and fought the railroad rate bill, Roosevelt's pet, down to the last moment. Secretary Taft, the President's right-hand man, was ignored, although he is universally recognized as Ohio's presidential quantity for 1908.

The friends of tariff reform will deeply regret the "stand-pat" declaration encouched in the platform. They would rather have seen the following plank, submitted by the minority, adopted as the sense of the convention on the subject:

"We recommend that Congress shuold not postpone the consideration of tariff changes until a general revision becomes necessary, but should now and from time to time, make such changes in schedules and rates as may be shown necessary. We believe some existing rates are no longer needed for protection against the foreign producer, and that duties should be so adjusted as to give our home manufacturers the advantage only of the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad."

The entire tariff problem is here stated in admirable form—tersely and to the point. It is regrettable that the convention could not have seen its way to have accepted it as above stated, and gone to the people with a guarantee that the republicans would undertake at once the reform in the tariff schedules that the best economists admit are much too high, and not in acord with justice and equity. Nothing radical is advised by any one; but a gradual lopping off here and there, done so artistically that no business interest would suffer, would in time accomplish the end so earnestly desired.

The tariff is a tax, levied for revenue upon which to run the government, and to incidentally afford protection to infant industries against foreign competition. Some of the industries now heavily protected are no longer "infant," and are able to stand upon their own feet against the world. To continue to levy a tax for the benefit of such industries, and when the government does not need the revenue derived therefrom, is contrary to the intention of those who first enunciated the principle of protection.

Secretary Taft recognized the iniquity of retaining high protective schedules long after the emergency which justified the mhad passed, and in his Maine speech, he struck a popular chord when he strongly urged a careful revision of the existing tariff. In so doing, he parted company with some emminent stand-patters, who are powerful in the party councils and who seem to be running the pending congressional campaign; but exhibited a degree of political and personal independence that did credit to his conception of true statesmanship, and which will lose him nothing in the final analysis.

The tariff is a tax, which the poor consumer is indirectly required to pay. It forces up prices and increases the cost of living. The burden rests with particular heaviness upon the Negro, who is primarily a consumer, and who is barred out of the industries directly benefited by the protective tariff. The wages of the Negro are not advanced by the tariff, to counterbalance the advance in the cost of his daily necessities. Usually, the purchasing power of his dollar is reduced, in proportion as the price of clothing, food and shelter increases; hence, our share in the so-called "prosperity," alleged to be due to the high protective rates, is very visionary, to say the least, as far as our people are concerned. Surely, no one will attempt to claim that we are made prosperous by being taxed to the limit, unless there be afforded, as a recompense, a wage in excess of the difference thus created in the cost of living.

The Negro, like Secretary Taft and other judicious tariff reformers, is for a gradual reduction of the present tariff, so arranged as to lower the market price of the actual necessities of life, without disturbing business conditions, or destroying public confidence in an yway. This can be done by the Taft process, and the trifling loss through the fall in prices will be distributed among those amply able to stand a much deeper cut, without materially affecting their tremendous dividends.

Let us revise the tariff at once, as far as commercial safety will permit. No tax should be levied against the slender resources of the poor, unless the well-being of the republic positively demands it.

Of the plank in the platform calling for the reduction of representation in Congress and in the electoral college in all the States where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, etc., we have nothing to say—except that such meaningless planks have a habit of appearing among the stock declarations of the average republican convention, as a bait to catch gudgeons. It is perfectly innocuous, as the southern democracy will smilingly assure you. The thing might have possessed a little more virility had there been added—"and our representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to vote for and urge the passage of such pending measures as will bring about such reduction in the said representation." But that instruction was not added, and nobody is bound to consider the resolution as having a scintilla of weight. The Negro wants action; he is tired of empty platitudes and shallow campaign devices.

We leave off as we began. The Ohio convention was indeed a conglomeration of curious inconsistencies. The Negro gets small satisfaction out of it. Perhaps he got as much as anybody wanted him to have.

Of course the rate bill, which got through Congress barely by the skin of its teeth, is not perfect. Compromises never are ideal pieces of workmanship; but the rate bill is a step in the right direction, and we can tinker some more on it this winter. What we want now is for some soothsayer of the race to draw up an amendment that will confer upon the Negro interstate passenger the equal accommodations designed to be furnished by the Foraker-Warner measure, without the confusing verbiage of that amendment. Who will submit a sample, for discussion?

Editor T. Thomas Fortune, in a recent speech at Atlanta, noting the habit of white newspapers to emphasize the bad traits of the Negro race, and to minimize its creditable achievements and ambitions, spoke earnestly of the need of a daily, edited and controlled by Negroes, for the exploitation of their grievances and for giving adequate attention to their virtues. He regretted that he did not see any immediate prospect of such a daily at this time, but urged that the rank and file of the race, for the present, give a loyal and constant support to the many promising weeklies published by courageous and reliable colored men, and from some of them made able financially by proper support, would come the much-needed daily paper. Mr. Fortune's idea is the correct one. Stand by the honest and fearless weekly. It is fighting a battle for you that you can not fight for yourselves, and which no white paper will fight for you.

Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin has retired from the active service of the United States Army—unregretted and unmourned by the Negro regulars or volunteers. The race has a long memory, and it will not soon forget the reluctance with which Adjutant-General Corbin consented to the admission of the black man into the Army during the Spanish-American War, or his positive refusal to consent to commission Negro officers above a most insignificant rank. The Army is improved by the retirement of commanders infected with colorphobia.

The dispatches state that the colored troops have again had trouble with the Pulajanes over in the Philippine Islands. In a deadly assault upon the camp of a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the enemy killed two and wounded eight of the colored soldiers. The latter aroused themselves, however, and falling upon the Pulajanes, and nearly annihilated the mob, but few of them escaping with their lives. The work of benevolent assimilation of these natives into the American body politic thus goes nobly on.

The State is a necessary political division of the Nation, and for the sake of convenience, will be continued as an integral and indesstructible part of the Union. But the State is not superior to the Nation as a whole, and ought not to be permitted to lynch, disfranchise, suspend the federal constitution at will, and defy the general government to interfere. The whole must always be a bigger institution that any one ort wo of its parts.

The plain people deplore discrimination of any kind against the race, but our papers will commend themselves to the popular approval if they will give more attention to the banks that have been established and men and women who are immortalizing themselves in the profession, business or industries, than to the fact that some one of us has been denied a glass of soda water at a little cheap white man's drug store.

The election in Maine ought to convince the republican leaders that "standpatting" is not a favorite game with the voters. If the friends of the Dingley tariff want o revise it, they woul ddo well to give the masses an idea about when they purpose to undertake the job. We are going to putu somebody to work on it before long.

Baltimore is accuse d of casting "sheep's eyes" at the convention of the National Business Men's League for 1908. As it will be the South's turn again in that year, we could not think of a better place for a great meeting. What is the matter with Baltimore for 1908, gentlemen of the Executive Committee?

Anyhow, it is being conclusively demonstrated that if the country should call Mr. Bryan to the White House, John Sharp Williams and that gang will not be members of the "kitchen cabinet."

Better start that bank account today.

In the East St. Louis district of Illinois, John Evans, a colored man, who was unceremoniously turned down by the bosses at the recent convention, is preparing to run as an independent candidate for the State legislature. He is only taking his cue from white politicians who do not get what they consider fair treatment in convention. They appeal over the heads of the bosses to the people—and not infrequently their appeal is hearkened unto, and the boss is treated to a stinging rebuke at the polls. Wonder how it would look to see a real, live Negro independent candidate for the Indiana Legislature, hailing from Marion County? Such a phenomenon certainly would startle somebody!

The admirable work inaugurated by the National Medical Association in the interest of the general health of the Negro, should be felt in every section of the land. Local organization for the prevention of tuberculosis should be established ond maintained by the public-spirited citizens of every community, where we are found in large numbers.

Had Mr. Bryan really wanted to create a sensation, he could have raised a bigger stir among the animals by emphatically declaring for the civil and political equality of the Negro, North and South. Compared with this, the racket that is being made over the government ownership of railroads would look like the traditional "thirty cents."

Prof W. E. B. DuBois did not strengthen his hold upon the people nor emphasize his qualifications for broad leadership by his absence from the Atlanta convention of the National Negro Business League.

States' Rights are seldom invoked for any good purpose. The doctrine is usually brought forward to cover up an outrage aainst a citizen or to maintain an unwholesome and tyrannical piece of local legislation.

Peonage is a crime that can and must be broken up. Attorney-General Moody is going after these perpetuators of slavery in a style that means business.

Industrial education is no longer on the defensive. The problem is how to get more of it for our boys and girls, who must earn a living with their hands.

The Negro business man is our most effective antidote for the razor-carrying and crap-shooting Negro. We must stand up for the former and put down the latter.

The Ohio republican convention must have forgotten all about Secretary Taft, in the hurly-burly of routine business.

Notwithstanding the inroads made by the fonetic system, Webster's old blueback speller is still an authority on some words in the English language.

Before government ownership is swallowed whole, we want to see how municipal ownership pans out.

The tariff is a tax. The consumer pays this tax. The Negro is almost wholly a consumer. Nuff said.

Heiresses are usually in style for matrimonial purposes.

Be able to do some one thing better than any one else can do it.

Our Mr. Thompson "In Right"

Our versatile staff correspondent, Mr. R. W. Thompson, has a most provoking habit of getting on the right side of public questions, and has a phenomenal scent for "inside facts.,' He thinks his own thoughts, and does not accept without investigation the ready-made opinions of others. He does not guage his estimate of men and measures in the narrow groove of personal prejudice, fear of giving offense, or partisan sycophancy. Of a naturally independent bent, he frequently finds himself, for the moment, at variance with the sentiment of the majority, but when the smoke of the battle clears away, and the truth appears, boldly defined atwart the horizon, it will invariably be discovered that Mr. Thompson had the right end of the story in the first place. The sober, second thought of masses rarely fails to vindicate the intuitive far-sightedness of the leader who takes sanity and science as his guides. Those who follow "Thompson's Weekly Review" for inspiration and wisdom will bear witness to the claim we make for the rare judgment displayed by our valued staff assistant.

SPECIAL TO AGENTS

Agents should send their name and address to us and we will send our

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Published specially for *News Dealers* with all the *New Leading Publications, Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Fancy Goods, etc.*

Write Today *The Standard News Company,*
WHOLESALE DEALERS, 323 W. 37th St. New York City.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is a welcome member of the protective combinations, assisting in the solution of the various phases of the race problem. The public health and physical well-being are highly important considerations, and in caring for them, the Association is doing a noble work. We trust it will help us to live our allotted years, while the other national organizations look after the Negro's commercial, political, and spiritual aspirations of the race.

SECRETARY TAFT keeps his ears close to the ground. He is not enough of a tarriff "standpatter" to hurt, as indicated by his by his revision comfort at Bathe, Maine The people do not want a radical reductioi in the schedules that would unsette business conditions or destroy confidence, but they do want a gradual adjustment of the excessive Dingley rates to the present needs of the country. The proposition is a simple one, and the republican party has a plain duty before it.

THE FREEMAN does not believe that Theodore Roosevelt can be induced to make another dash for the presidency, Evidently the Star series of newspapers in this state are of the same opinion, for the whole bunch came out strong a few days ago for the nomination of Charles Warren Fairbanks. The eminent Indianian will be in the race when the bell rings, and it will not be safe to bet against him as a first-finisher.

TEXAS has dropped the subject of the Negro troops, as one too hot to handle. The companies are still on Texas soil, but a prosecution wou'd be apt to result in the conviction and incarceration of the white aggressors than in the punishment of innocent soldiers who merely wanted the ordinary privileges of citizens in the town of Brownsville.

SINCE Joe Gans polished off Battling Nelson so easily—practically with one hand—we cannot repress the feeling that Jack Johnson could havo performed a similar stunt on the body of that big bluffer, Marvin Hart, if he had not been doped by the Almighty Dollar to lose the fight.

THE total cotton crop for the year 1905-'06 is 11,345,988 bales, the bulk of it is the result of the black man's labor. After al, isn't it the Negro who is taking care of the white people of the South, and giving them an honorable place in the commercial and industrial world?

THE Negro busidess man should keep his place well lighted, his stock must be where he can readily put his hands upon it, he must be able to change a dollar bill without having to go next door, and he should set his heel down upon the chronic loafer,

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THE better class of Negroes are determined that the Negro dive must go! We must fight the criminal Negro as a measure of self-protection, for he is a weight that will drag us down, if we do not drop him, and drop him hard.

RAILROAD accommodations for Negroes on the "jerk-water" lines of the South are "something fierce." The whites get first-class coaches, with plenty of room and all conveniences for the same money. Is there no remedy?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. MOODY would make an admirable Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His decisions would be based upon the law and the facts—not upon public sentiment or his personal prejudices.

THE forthcoming meeting of the National Afro-American Council at New York, October 9, 10 and 11, promises well for the constitutional rights of our people.

THE triumphant re-elecrion of Congressman Littlefield in Maine is a black-eye to the attempted domination of the labor unions over the politics of the nation. The American Federation of Labor is following a cold trial.

Now that the doctors, teachers, bankers, waiters, and porters have national organizations, it is about up to the lawyers and newspaper men to fall in line with the "get together" idea.

ANYBODY want to go to Guadaloupe as consul? Here is a chance for the Hon. J. Milton Turner, of Missouri.

MR. BRYAN'S real keynote is said to be still "up his sleeve."

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

is to see how many others you can make happy.

• • •

Thomas H. Malone, of Atlanta, brilliant lawyer, experienced journalist, sweet singer and mellifluous spellbinder, is one of those southern leaders who have the courage to say what they have to say to the white politicians right out in the meeting. He doesn't feel it necessary to "bite his tongue" simply because he happens to live below the Mason's and Dixon's line, and as a result, he is universally respected by those whose respect is worth having, and feared by the cravens who dare not give a black man an equal chance, knowing they would be left disgracefully in the rear. The other day in a conference of Georgia leaders, a discussion arose touching the status of the colored men in the republican party. Some "cracker," called by his associates "Judge," (presumably because of his superior ability as a sampler of the real Georgia "licker"), was indiscreet enough to remark patronizingly that "he believed in allowing his colored followers a reasonable representation in the councils of the party," etc. And then Lawyer Malone, his eyes blazing at this hint at political segregation within the party he had so faithfully served, in the language of the street, "jumped the Judge," hurling at him a few "hot ones" about theh ethics of political obligations, and wound up with the declaration that "In this body there are no 'colored follows,' no 'Negro branch of the republican party'—but just plain, everyday republicans, on equal terms of party brotherhood—that's all." The Judge apologized, lleaving Lawyer Malone the undisputed master of the situation. No more was heard of 'colored republicans" after that—all were simply 'republicans'—holding a family caucus, regardless of race, color or previous condion. Those who have read Lawyer Malone's spirited effusions in the national press understand the value of the service he is each week rendering the Negroes of the South who believe in standing up like men for full-fledged citizenship and an equal chance in the struggle for existence.

• • •

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for colored persons, located at Frankfort, Ky., will on the 8th of October next, celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the school. Theh occasion will be marked by the presence of Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute. A comprehensive program is being arranged by President J. S. Hathaway, of the school, and the event will mark also the dedication of the new dormitory of the school and the opening of the fall term. It will be arranged for Dr. Washington to speak at the schoool in the afternoon and at the Opera House in the city in the evening. People from many points in the State are planning to be present on that day.

• • •

The Kentucky Conference of the A. M. E. Zion church added a small heap of fuel to the Bishopric flame at its recent session in New Albany, Ind. Drs. R. S. Rives, of Louisville; W. H. Chambers, of Indianapolis, and E. H. Curry, of Philadelphia—all all products of the Kentucky Conference—were endorsed for the Episcopal Bench by the unanimous voice of the body. Rev. I. W. Selectmen named as the Conference's choice for secretary of the Varick Christian Endeavor Society.

R. W. THOMPSON.

Lady Agents—Easily make $3 a day making and selling "Japanese Cleanall;" instantly removes grease spots, paint, stains, etc., from all kinds of clothing; costs 3c bottle to make sell readily for 25c. Formula, labels and everything furnished. Write to-day. Thos. Campbell, 55 A St., Elgin Ill.

WANTED AGENTS in each country to sell "Family Memorial." Good profits, steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 55 A Street, Elgin, Ill.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion the recipe can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

The Stage

The Simmons send regards to all friends and professionals.

E. M. Rosenthal, business manager of the Ernest Hogan Company, was a caller at The Freeman office Friday of last week

Rowland, the great tramp juggler closed a successful week at the Star Theatre at Chicago, and is making a hit at the Al Fresco Park, Peoria, Ill., this week.

Luke Pulley, Martha Pulley, Stanford McKissick, Lena Shadney McKissick and William Brown, Pulley's Five Black Americans are registered at the Parker House this week.

A. C. Harris has opened the new Victor Vaudeville Theatre at Topeka, Kans., with Archibald Huddleson, stage manager and Martha McCray orchestra leader. It is the only colored vandeville in that city.

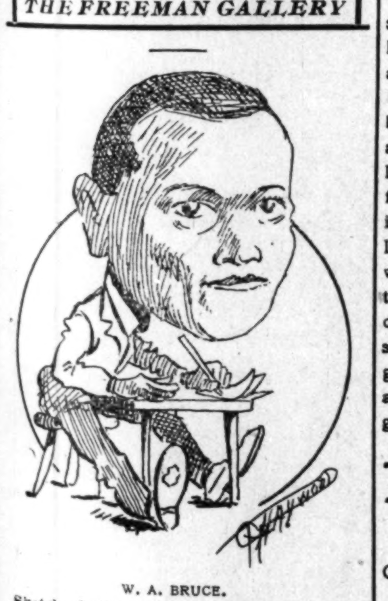
Clever Billy Young is holding down the interlocutor chair and doing straight business in acts with W. A. Mahara's Big Aggregation, together with refined specialties. Mr Young is also becoming quite a song writer. His latest compositions are "The San Francisco Horror" and "The Goldfield Battle" dedicated to Joe Gans, which are a decided hit.

Damon's Colored Musical Comedy opened its season at Chaska, Minn., with ten people to a packed house. The company is composed of the following people: Jeff Webb, Nellie Alexander, soprano, Charlie Edwards, The Allyne Sisters, Nora, Bertie and Louise, Edward Wood musical director, William Jones, Ethel Day and A, M. Damon. They have a good program that abounds with music and motion. The comedians keep the audiences in laughter from start to finish.

P G Lowery's Musical Enterprise with the Wallace Shows is now en route to Tennessee with a slight reduction in number. The Thomases, George and Mamie, the Crosbys, Harry and Oma and J. H. Lewis have closed but still we have a strong company. Billy Arnte, the North Carolina Sunbeam is taking them off their feet with "Do You Love Me As You Used To, Miss Jane?" Miss Sallie Lee is singing with much success, "I'll Keep a Warm Spot in My Heart for You." Miss Bessie Higgins is making a hit with "Slumberland."

Joe Gans and his brother in-law, Robert Turner were highly entertained last Saturday at Duluth, Minn., at the home of Mrs W. L. Coleman, from 6 to 10. The affair was arranged by John Ash. Music, cards and recitations were the features of the evening's entertainment. Covers were laid for twelve. Those present were Mr. and Mrs, J. T. Simms, Mrs. J, P. Mitchell Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. Jennie Speed, Miss Susie Matthews, St. Louis; Billy Briggs, Minneapolis; Budd Hunt, St. Louis: Dave O'Banion, Milwaukee: Charles Hamm, Boston; Harry Robinson, Indianapolis.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



W. A. BRUCE.
Sketch Artist and Composer En Route with the Arkansaw Minstrels.

Thy soul's desire, we understand
Like that of any other man,
Is just to do as you were bent,
E'er since the day of your advent
Into this life of want and woe,
Where all our strife is but to know,
And you have sought to know the pen,
To master how and where and when
To place in verse and rhyme and sang,
Your thoughts to jog the word along.

—GARFIELD T. HAYWOOD.

The Renix Brothers Old Plantation Show is now on the Great Cedar Valley Fair Circuit and making good, and everything looks bright for a successful season, They received second money out of thirty-paid shows at the two first paid fairs and expect to get first money at the next five, The roster is as follows: Renix Brothers, A. L., J. W., and J. L.; Mrs. J. W. Renix Addie O'Brien, Edna Hass, Edith Walker, Alice Johnson, Kate Wilson, Winfred Hunter, Ed Carroll, Eli Hawkins, Will Parker, Dick Lee, Prof. Rice and band of eight pieces. Regards to friends,

F. L. MAHARA'S MINSTRELS. The F. L. Mahara's Minstrels continue to do good business with many new faces. Chester McCleveland from Montana has joined us and is singing with great success ", Wonder If You Miss Me As I Miss You' Prof. W. G. Bostwick and wife formerly from Lawrence & Goins Company have joined us also. Mrs Bostwick is a leading soprano is singing, "The Man with the Jingle, Is the Man for Me," and "If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon." Jeff Smith, the band leader sends regards to H. Q. Clark and wife. Skinner Harris our stage manager has added many new songs and a new show entirely. Attrus Hughes the orchestra leader sends regards to all friends. Mrs. Eva Harris has been very ill but is now recovering. Would like to hear from Milton Vassar at once. Regards to all performers.

QUAKER MEDICINE COMPANY. We are now in our third week in Springfield, Mass., and all are in good health. L. E. Gideon, business representative is now in New York booking his show "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" with A. A. Copeland as leading man, for the coming season. We have had the pleasure of seeing Fletcher & Bailey, the Whangdoodle Comedy Four and Brown & Dolores. The Great Paul will close his show for the summer and will then return to Los Angeles, Cal., where he will spend the winter in his bungaloo. Mr. and Mrs. Prince will return to Seattle, Wash. Prof. George Bryant has had quite a successful season with his band of fourteen members. Queen Dora has several new features in her serpentine dance for this season and J. A. English has seven new hoops, 5 ft. 7 in. high that were sent to him from London, by Mr. Everhart. Earl Burton is making quite a hit with "Star of My Life" and A. A. Copeland, stage manager, with "All Wise Chickens Follow Me" and "Camp Meetin' Time." The company sends regards to all friends.

BILLY KERSANDS MINTRELS. We are still reporting hale and hearty, making good in every way, financially, professionally and individually. The audience everywhere takes great interest in our first part as well as the entire show. J. A. Watts, the nonpareil tenor soloist in his rendition of "Somewhere," then Billy Earthquake hits them a wild something unknown in his original idea of "I'll Be Back in a Minute, But I Got to Go Now," Neal Moore in his queer acknowledgement of the "Moving Day" which is a never failing feature for tremendous applause; William Henry Bowman, the far-famed silver tone soloist in the ballad "Nellie Dean;" David D. Smith, an enthusiastic and progressive comedian in "Good-Bye My Honey, Good-Bye," Jakie Smith, the baby boy basso profundo in his romatic and gigantic conception of a "Thousand Leagues Beneath the Sea," Kid Langford, in his own easy manner of fun making and singing "I Want Some One to Love," The Kersands, kings of minstrelsy whose stage deportment bespeaks for them the world over. This is only a snapshop of our first part not mentioning costumes, scenery, orchestra, and our robust and gigantic interlocutor whose very appearance seems to represent a South American grandee, John E. Sherman.

The Rufus Rastus Company.

Angelo Housley wishes to hear from George Lynnier.

• • •

Allie Gillam sends regards to his friends in and out of the profession.

• • •

Harry Fiddler will banqnet the entire company during the Indianapolis engagement.

• • •

Madge Gans sprained her ankle during a performance at Grand Rapids, Mich. Her part "Balmoral" was taken by her understudy Bessie Oliver.

Do not miss this opportunity to subscribe for the races' leading journal.

DANCER WITH MILLICAN'S MINSTREL COMPANY

MOSE HARRIS.

Millican's Old Plantation and Minstrel Company is doing a phenomenal business this season, Rich Simmons has joined the show and has entire charge of the stage. Mose Harris is one of the greatest buck dancers and singers in the world, and is now only twelve years old. and a prodigy in that line. He represents The Freeman with the company and is a bright little business man. The Freemans, Rosa and Albert are making a big hit. Prof. Randall of Atlanta, Ga., with the military band is drawing immense crowds. Prof. Elliott of Nashville has his orchestra well under control and knows how to entertain his audiences. Stage Manager Simmons desires to hear from friends,

The Freeman is on sale at the East End Music Store, St Louis, Mo.

TOPSY ARTIST.

MRS. ROSA SCOTT.

Mrs. Rosa Scott, the Topsy and famous coon shouter with the Great Parker Amusement Company continues to make good and is a decided favorite with everybody. Her husband Richard Scott is also making good with the same company.

Wanted
FOR
Millican's GEORGIA MINSTRELS Band Master for Band No. 2.
Also a Baritone and Tuba player. Must be sight readers.
Can place good musicians and performers at all times. Show never closes. Would like to hear from four good looking girls for Drum Corps, also Lady Bugler. Address as per route: Selma, Ala., September 22; Marion, 24.

THE DANDY
DIXIE MINSTRELS
AND
COTTON PICKERS' BAND
UNDER DIRECTION VOELCKEL & NOLAN,
126 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y
Best Real Negro Minstrel Show in the World; Bar None.
WANTED at all times HIGH CLASS Minstrels, Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Specialty Acts.
Gentlemen Only Need Apply.

Wanted
FOR
Proctor's ARKANSAW MINSTRELS all Kinds of Actors Quick.
Write or wire GEORGE H. PROCTOR,
Emettsburg, Iowa, September 17 to 22; Vinton, 24 to 29.

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Beavers, Miss Susie
Beaver, Miss Susie
Connor, Miss Flor'ce
Gentry, Mrs Minnie
Irver, Mrs James
Logan, Laura S
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Ogden, Miss Helen
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O
Woods Mrs Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong Thos
Beecher, J W
Beauregard Happy—2
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Benbow, Wm
Bryants Musical Family
Castry, Frank—2
Collins, Edward
Crosby, Frank—2
Collins, G C
Dennis, John
Dudley, Chas
Deloose, W H
Devine, Isaac P
Dickson, W Thomas
Eberhart, Frank H
Edwards, Chas
Fostor, S B
Hill, Geo F
Helms, Billy
Hilliard, Walter,
Hysell, N R
Harper, Hamp
Hicks, Oscar
Isler, Arthur
Jones, A G
Jones, Simon
King and Bailey
Knuner, L D
Lewis, T J
Lewis, Fred
McQuiety, M
Mitchel, Dennis
Miller, Frank
McKenzie, Charlie
Payton, Harry
Reed, Edward
Singleton, J C
Stevens, B F
Stevens, Sam
Smith, Harry C
Strander & Strander
Smith, Andrew
Smith, D D
Simms, Sank—2
Thomas, Dick
Thompson, A B
Tolliver, John
Williams, J H

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Ardmore, Ind. Ter., Sept. 24; Gainesville, Tex., 45; Fort Worth, 2; Dallas, 27; McKidney, 28; Dennison, 29.

Black Patti Troubadours—San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 24; Austin, 25; Taylor, 26; Temple, 27; Waco, 28; Cleburne, 29

Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan: Perry, Okla., Sept. 24; Pawnee, Ind. Ter., 25; Tulsa, 26; Vinita, 27; Muskogee, 29.

The Fourteen Black Hussars: Utica, N. Y., week of Sept. 28.

P. G. Lowery, with Wallace Big Circus: Paris, Tenn., Sept. 24; Dixon, 25; Lebanon, 26; Murfreesboro, 27; Shelbyville, 28; Sparta, 29.

Frank Mahara's Minstrels: Bingham, Utah, Sept. 24; Lehi, 25; American Falls, 26; Pleasant Grove, 27; Heber, 28; Provo, 29.

Billy Kersands' Minstrels: Houston, Texas. Sept. 24; San Antonio, 25; San Maros, 26; Austin, 27; Temple, 28; Bryan, 29.

Rufus Rastus: Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23 to 29.

Proctor's Arkansaw Minstrels: Vinton, Ia., Sept. 24 to 29

Renix Bros' Plantation Show: Austin, Minn. Sept. 24 to 27.

The "Simmons" High Class Musical Artists: Olympia Theater, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 to 29.

Wm. McCabes' Georgia Troubadours: Knapp Wis. Sept. 24; Wilson, 25; Hersey, 26; Woodville, 27; Baldwin, 28; Hammond, 29-30.

New Orleans Minstrels: Niotage, Kas., Sept. 25; Caney, 26; Collinsville, Ind. Ter., 27; Bartletsville, 28; Cleveland, Okla., 29.

Pulley's "Five Black Americans" with the Bachelor Club Burlesque Co.: Cincinnati, O., week of Sept. 24.

The 'Shoo Fly" Regiment with Cole and Johnson: Dallas, Tex., Sept. 24-25.

WANTED FOR
Allen's Minstrels
Two Trombone Players
Who can double on first violin,
Two Clarionet Players
A No. 1 Tuba Player.
Can use other good musicians at all times.
Address as per route in The Freeman,
Prof. J. H. McCamon,
Band Master, Allen's Minstrels.

The Budweiser Theater
TAMPA FLA.
One of the finest theaters in the U. S. devoted exclusively to colored performers.
WANTED at all times performers in all branches, Chorus girls with good voices and good appearance, also musicians who double B. and O. Explain all first letter. Tickets advanced.
R. S. Donaldson, prop.
Budweiser Theater - Tampa Fla

Coming Soon to Your City
The greatest Negro enterprise traveling. My two shows, "A Rabbit's Foot Co & Funny Folk Co., watch for the two big funny shows touring the country in their own private cars, can always place good performers and musicians. Address Pat Chappelle as per route or home office 1054 W. Church St, Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED
Colored Girl PIANO PLAYER
Who can read and play Rag Time. State if you can work for $3 00 a night and board. Good collections Address EUGENE STARR. Ely, Nevada. Box 58

NOTICE!
HALFTONE PICTURES in the reading pages of THE FREEMAN will be inserted at these prices:
Single Column - $3.00
Double Column - $5.00

IS EVERYBDOY HAPPY?
HURTIG & SEAMON PRESENT
THE Unbleached AMERICAN

Ernest Hogan,
The PREMIER of all COLORED COMEDIANS and the LARGEST AGGREGATION of COLORED ARTISTS,
RUFUS RASTUS.
60 People | PARK THEATER | 60 People
SEPTEMBER 20, 21 and 22.

WANTED FOR
Capt. W. D. Ament's
Plantation Shows
Experienced PLANTATION People, Must be good
SINGERS and DANCERS
Sober and Reliable.
Clarionet Player who can lead Orchestra
Also a TRAP-DRUMMER. Write or wire quick. Show plays all winter South.
Address CAPT. W. D. AMENT.
Centralia, Ill., Sept. 24 to 29; Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 1 to 10.

WANTED--Versatile People
In all branches of the profession.
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

The Tariff Is A Tax.

The State convention of the republicans of Ohio the other day represented a curious bunch of inconsistencies, and were it not for the fact that the party carries the Buckeye Commonwealth from force of habit or because the democrats are still more inconsistent, it would be difficult to understand the processes of reasoning by which the voters pronounce in favor of such a conglomeration of discordant propositions.

In the first place, the "ins" and the "outs" indulged in almost mortal combat, but the victory fell to the 'ins," and Chairman Dick was sustained after Congressman Burton had him high up in the air for several painful hours. The policies of President Roosevelt were endorsed as wise and patriotic, and in the next breath the record of Senators Foraker and Dick in the Senate was as cordially endorsed as judicious and able, notwithstanding the fact that Foraker and Dick had been diametrically opposed to the President on nearly every strictly administration measure, and fought the railroad rate bill, Roosevelt's pet, down to the last moment. Secretary Taft, the President's right-hand man, was ignored, although he is universally recognized as Ohio's presidential quantity for 1908.

The friends of tariff reform will deeply regret the "stand-pat" declaration encouched in the platform. They would rather have seen the following plank, submitted by the minority, adopted as the sense of the convention on the subject:

"We recommend that Congress shuold not postpone the consideration of tariff changes until a general revision becomes necessary, but should now and from time to time, make such changes in schedules and rates as may be shown necessary. We believe some existing rates are no longer needed for protection against the foreign producer, and that duties should be so adjusted as to give our home manufacturers the advantage only of the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad."

The entire tariff problem is here stated in admirable form—tersely and to the point. It is regrettable that the convention could not have seen its way to have accepted it as above stated, and gone to the people with a guarantee that the republicans would undertake at once the reform in the tariff schedules that the best economists admit are much too high, and not in acord with justice and equity. Nothing radical is advised by any one; but a gradual lopping off here and there, done so artistically that no business interest would suffer, would in time accomplish the end so earnestly desired.

The tariff is a tax, levied for revenue upon which to run the government, and to incidentally afford protection to infant industries against foreign competition. Some of the industries now heavily protected are no longer "infant," and are able to stand upon their own feet against the world. To continue to levy a tax for the benefit of such industries, and when the government does not need the revenue derived therefrom, is contrary to the intention of those who first enunciated the principle of protection.

Secretary Taft recognized the iniquity of retaining high protective schedules long after the emergency which justified the mhad passed, and in his Maine speech, he struck a popular chord when he strongly urged a careful revision of the existing tariff. In so doing, he parted company with some emminent stand-patters, who are powerful in the party councils and who seem to be running the pending congressional campaign; but exhibited a degree of political and personal independence that did credit to his conception of true statesmanship, and which will lose him nothing in the final analysis.

The tariff is a tax, which the poor consumer is indirectly required to pay. It forces up prices and increases the cost of living. The burden rests with particular heaviness upon the Negro, who is primarily a consumer, and who is barred out of the industries directly benefited by the protective tariff. The wages of the Negro are not advanced by the tariff, to counterbalance the advance in the cost of his daily necessities. Usually, the purchasing power of his dollar is reduced, in proportion as the price of clothing, food and shelter increases; hence, our share in the so-called "prosperity," alleged to be due to the high protective rates, is very visionary, to say the least, as far as our people are concerned. Surely, no one will attempt to claim that we are made prosperous by being taxed to the limit, unless there be afforded, as a recompense, a wage in excess of the difference thus created in the cost of living.

The Negro, like Secretary Taft and other judicious tariff reformers, is for a gradual reduction of the present tariff, so arranged as to lower the market price of the actual necessities of life without disturbing business conditions, or destroying public confidence in an yway. This can be done by the Taft process, and the trifling loss through the fall in prices will be distributed among those amply able to stand a much deeper cut, without materially affecting their tremendous dividends.

Let us revise the tariff at once, as far as commercial safety will permit. No tax should be levied against the slender resources of the poor, unless the well-being of the republic positively demands it.

Of the plank in the platform calling for the reduction of representation in Congress and in the electoral college in all the States where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, etc., we have nothing to say—except that such meaningless planks have a habit of appearing among the stock declarations of the average republican convention, as a bait to catch gudgeons. It is perfectly innocuous, as the southern democracy will smilingly assure you. The thing might have possessed a little more virility had there been added—"and our representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to vote for and urge the passage of such pending measures as will bring about such reduction in the said representation." But that instruction was not added, and nobody is bound to consider the resolution as having a scintilla of weight. The Negro wants action; he is tired of empty platitudes and shallow campaign devices.

We leave off as we began. The Ohio convention was indeed a conglomeration of curious inconsistencies. The Negro gets small satisfaction out of it. Perhaps he got as much as anybody wanted him to have.

Of course the rate bill, which got through Congress barely by the skin of its teeth, is not perfect. Compromises never are ideal pieces of workmanship; but the rate bill is a step in the right direction, and we can tinker some more on it this winter. What we want now is for some soothsayer of the race to draw up an amendment that will confer upon the Negro interstate passenger the equal accommodations designed to be furnished by the Foraker-Warner measure, without the confusing verbiage of that amendment. Who will submit a sample, for discussion?

Editor T. Thomas Fortune, in a recent speech at Atlanta, noting the habit of white newspapers to emphasize the bad traits of the Negro race, and to minimize its creditable achievements and ambitions, spoke earnestly of the need of a daily, edited and controlled by Negroes, for the exploitation of their grievances and for giving adequate attention to their virtues. He regretted that he did not see any immediate prospect of such a daily at this time, but urged that the rank and file of the race, for the present, give a loyal and constant support to the many promising weeklies published by courageous and reliable colored men, and from some of them made able financially by proper support, would come the much-needed daily paper. Mr. Fortune's idea is the correct one. Stand by the honest and fearless weekly. It is fighting a battle for you that you can not fight for yourselves, and which no white paper will fight for you.

Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin has retired from the active service of the United States Army—unregretted and unmourned by the Negro regulars or volunteers. The race has a long memory, and it will not soon forget the reluctance with which Adjutant-General Corbin consented to the admission of the black man into the Army during the Spanish-American War, or his positive refusal to consent to commission Negro officers above a most insignificant rank. The Army is improved by the retirement of commanders infected with colorphobia.

The dispatches state that the colored troops have again had trouble with the Pulajanes over in the Philippine Islands. In a deadly assault upon the camp of a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the enemy killed two and wounded eight of the colored soldiers. The latter aroused themselves, however, and falling upon the Pulajanes, and nearly annihilated the mob, but few of them escaping with their lives. The work of benevolent assimilation of these natives into the American body politic thus goes nobly on.

The State is a necessary political division of the Nation, and for the sake of convenience, will be continued as an integral and indesstructible part of the Union. But the State is not superior to the Nation as a whole, and ought not to be permitted to lynch, disfranchise, suspend the federal constitution at will, and defy the general government to interfere. The whole must always be a bigger institution that any one ort wo of its parts.

The plain people deplore discrimination of any kind against the race, but our papers will commend themselves to the popular approval if they will give more attention to the banks that have been established and men and women who are immortalizing themselves in the profession, business or industries, than to the fact that some one of us has been denied a glass of soda water at a little cheap white man's drug store.

The election in Maine ought to convince the republican leaders that "standpatting" is not a favorite game with the voters. If the friends of the Dingley tariff want o revise it, they woul ddo well to give the masses an idea about when they purpose to undertake the job. We are going to putu somebody to work on it before long.

Baltimore is accuse d of casting "sheep's eyes" at the convention of the National Business Men's League for 1908. As it will be the South's turn again in that year, we could not think of a better place for a great meeting. What is the matter with Baltimore for 1908, gentlemen of the Executive Committee?

Anyhow, it is being conclusively demonstrated that if the country should call Mr. Bryan to the White House, John Sharp Williams and that gang will not be members of the "kitchen cabinet."

Better start that bank account today.

In the East St. Louis district of Illinois, John Evans, a colored man, who was unceremoniously turned down by the bosses at the recent convention, is preparing to run as an independent candidate for the State legislature. He is only taking his cue from white politicians who do not get what they consider fair treatment in convention. They appeal over the heads of the bosses to the people—and not infrequently their appeal is hearkened unto, and the boss is treated to a stinging rebuke at the polls. Wonder how it would look to see a real, live Negro independent candidate for the Indiana Legislature, hailing from Marion County? Such a phenomenon certainly would startle somebody!

The admirable work inaugurated by the National Medical Association in the interest of the general health of the Negro, should be felt in every section of the land. Local organization for the prevention of tuberculosis should be established ond maintained by the public-spirited citizens of every community, where we are found in large numbers.

Had Mr. Bryan really wanted to create a sensation, he could have raised a bigger stir among the animals by emphatically declaring for the civil and political equality of the Negro, North and South. Compared with this, the racket that is being made over the government ownership of railroads would look like the traditional "thirty cents."

Prof W. E. B. DuBois did not strengthen his hold upon the people nor emphasize his qualifications for broad leadership by his absence from the Atlanta convention of the National Negro Business League.

States' Rights are seldom invoked for any good purpose. The doctrine is usually brought forward to cover up an outrage aainst a citizen or to maintain an unwholesome and tyrannical piece of local legislation.

Peonage is a crime that can and must be broken up. Attorney-General Moody is going after these perpetuators of slavery in a style that means business.

Industrial education is no longer on the defensive. The problem is how to get more of it for our boys and girls, who must earn a living with their hands.

The Negro business man is our most effective antidote for the razor-carrying and crap-shooting Negro. We must stand up for the former and put down the latter.

The Ohio republican convention must have forgotten all about Secretary Taft, in the hurly-burly of routine business.

Notwithstanding the inroads made by the fonetic system, Webster's old blueback speller is still an authority on some words in the English language.

Before government ownership is swallowed whole, we want to see how municipal ownership pans out.

The tariff is a tax. The consumer pays this tax. The Negro is almost wholly a consumer. Nuff said.

Heiresses are usually in style for matrimonial purposes.

Be able to do some one thing better than any one else can do it.

Our Mr. Thompson "In Right"

Our versatile staff correspondent, Mr. R. W. Thompson, has a most provoking habit of getting on the right side of public questions, and has a phenomenal scent for "inside facts.,' He thinks his own thoughts, and does not accept without investigation the ready-made opinions of others. He does not guage his estimate of men and measures in the narrow groove of personal prejudice, fear of giving offense, or partisan sycophancy. Of a naturally independent bent, he frequently finds himself, for the moment, at variance with the sentiment of the majority, but when the smoke of the battle clears away, and the truth appears, boldly defined atwart the horizon, it will invariably be discovered that Mr. Thompson had the right end of the story in the first place. The sober, second thought of masses rarely fails to vindicate the intuitive far-sightedness of the leader who takes sanity and science as his guides. Those who follow "Thompson's Weekly Review" for inspiration and wisdom will bear witness to the claim we make for the rare judgment displayed by our valued staff assistant.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is a welcome member of the protective combinations, assisting in the solution of the various phases of the race problem. The public health and physical well-being are highly important considerations, and in caring for them, the Association is doing a noble work. We trust it will help us to live our allotted years, while the other national organizations look after the Negro's commercial, political, and spiritual aspirations of the race.

SECRETARY TAFT keeps his ears close to the ground. He is not enough of a tarriff "standpatter" to hurt, as indicated by his by his revision comfort at Bathe, Maine The people do not want a radical reduction in the schedules that would unsettle business conditions or destroy confidence, but they do want a gradual adjustment of the excessive Dingley rates to the present needs of the country. The proposition is a simple one, and the republican party has a plain duty before it.

THE FREEMAN does not believe that Theodore Roosevelt can be induced to make another dash for the presidency. Evidently the Star series of newspapers in this state are of the same opinion, for the whole bunch came out strong a few days ago for the nomination of Charles Warren Fairbanks. The eminent Indianian will be in the race when the bell rings, and it will not be safe to bet against him as a first-finisher.

TEXAS has dropped the subject of the Negro troops, as one too hot to handle. The companies are still on Texas soil, but a prosecution would be apt to result in the conviction and incarceration of the white aggressors than in the punishment of innocent soldiers who merely wanted the ordinary privileges of citizens in the town of Brownsville.

SINCE Joe Gans polished off Battling Nelson so easily—practically with one hand—we cannot repress the feeling that Jack Johnson could havo performed a similar stunt on the body of that big bluffer, Marvin Hart, if he had not been doped by the Almighty Dollar to lose the fight.

THE total cotton crop for the year 1905-'06 is 11,345,988 bales, the bulk of it is the result of the black man's labor. After all, isn't it the Negro who is taking care of the white people of the South, and giving them an honorable place in the commercial and industrial world?

THE Negro busidess man should keep his place well lighted, his stock must be where he can readily put his hands upon it, he must be able to change a dollar bill without having to go next door, and he should set his heel down upon the chronic loafer,

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THE better class of Negroes are determined that the Negro dive must go! We must fight the criminal Negro as a measure of self-protection, for he is a weight that will drag us down, if we do not drop him, and drop him hard.

RAILROAD accommodations for Negroes on the "jerk-water" lines of the South are "something fierce." The whites get first-class coaches, with plenty of room and all conveniences for the same money. Is there no remedy?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. MOODY would make an admirable Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His decisions would be based upon the law.and the facts—not upon public sentiment or his personal prejudices.

THE forthcoming meeting of the National Afro-American Council at New York, October 9, 10 and 11, promises well for the constitutional rights of our people.

SPECIAL TO AGENTS
Agents should send their name and address to us and we will send our
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Published specially for *News Dealers* with all the
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WHOLESALE DEALERS, 323 W. 37th St. New York City.

THE triumphant re-elecrion of Congressman Littlefield in Maine is a black-eye to the attempted domination of the labor unions over the politics of the nation. The American Federation of Labor is following a cold trial.

Now that the doctors, teachers, bankers, waiters, and porters have national organizations, it is about up to the lawyers and newspaper men to fall in line with the "get together" idea.

ANYBODY want to go to Guadaloupe as consul? Here is a chance for the Hon. J. Milton Turner, of Missouri.

MR. BRYAN'S real keynote is said to be still "up his sleeve."

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

is to see how many others you can make happy.

• • •

Thomas H. Malone, of Atlanta, brilliant lawyer, experienced journalist, sweet singer and mellifluous spellbinder, is one of those southern leaders who have the courage to say what they have to say to the white politicians right out in the meeting. He doesn't feel it necessary to "bite his tongue" simply because he happens to live below the Mason's and Dixon's line, and as a result, he is universally respected by those whose respect is worth having, and feared by the cravens who dare not give a black man an equal chance, knowing they would be left disgracefully in the rear. The other day in a conference of Georgia leaders, a discussion arose touching the status of the colored men in the republican party. Some "cracker," called by his associates "Judge," (presumably because of his superior ability as a sampler of the real Georgia "licker"), was indiscreet enough to remark patronizingly that "he believed in allowing his colored followers a reasonable representation in the councils of the party," etc. And then Lawyer Malone, his eyes blazing at this hint at political segregation within the party he had so faithfully served, in the language of the street, "jumped the Judge," hurling at him a few "hot ones" about theh ethics of political obligations, and wound up with the declaration that "In this body there are no 'colored follows,' no 'Negro branch of the republican party'—but just plain, everyday republicans, on equal terms of party brotherhood—that's all." The Judge apologized, lleaving Lawyer Malone the undisputed master of the situation. No more was heard of 'colored republicans" after that—all were simply 'republicans'—holding a family caucus, regardless of race, color or previous condion. Those who have read Lawyer Malone's spirited effusions in the national press understand the value of the service he is each week rendering the Negroes of the South who believe in standing up like men for full-fledged citizenship and an equal chance in the struggle for existence.

• • •

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for colored persons, located at Frankfort, Ky., will on the 8th of October next, celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the school. Theh occasion will be marked by the presence of Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute. A comprehensive program is being arranged by President J. S. Hathaway, of the school, and the event will mark also the dedication of the new dormitory of the school and the opening of the fall term. It will be arranged for Dr. Washington to speak at the schoool in the afternoon and at the Opera House in the city in the evening. People from many points in the State are planning to be present on that day.

• • •

The Kentucky Conference of the A. M. E. Zion church added a small heap of fuel to the Bishopric flame at its recent session in New Albany, Ind. Drs. R. S. Rives, of Louisville; W. H. Chambers, of Indianapolis, and E. H. Curry, of Philadelphia—all all products of the Kentucky Conference—were endorsed for the Episcopal Bench by the unanimous voice of the body. Rev. I. W. Selectmen named as the Conference's choice for secretary of the Varick Christian Endeavor Society.

R. W. THOMPSON.

Lady Agents—Easily make $3 a day making and selling "Japanese Cleanall;" instantly removes grease spots, paint, stains, etc., from all kinds of clothing; costs 3c bottle to make sell readily for 25c. Formula, labels and everything furnished. Write to-day. Thos. Campbell, 55 A St., Elgin Ill.

WANTED AGENTS in each country to sell "Family Memorial." Good profits, steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 55 A Street, Elgin, Ill.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

The Stage

The Simmons send regards to all friends and professionals.

E. M. Rosenthal, business manager of the Ernest Hogan Company, was a caller at The Freeman office Friday of last week

Rowland, the great tramp juggler closed a successful week at the Star Theatre at Chicago, and is making a hit at the Al Fresco Park, Peoria, Ill., this week.

Luke Pulley, Martha Pulley, Stanford McKissick, Lena Shadney McKissick and William Brown, Pulley's Five Black Americans are registered at the Parker House this week.

A. C. Harris has opened the new Victor Vaudeville Theatre at Topeka, Kans., with Archibald Huddleson, stage manager and Martha McCray orchestra leader. It is the only colored vandeville in that city.

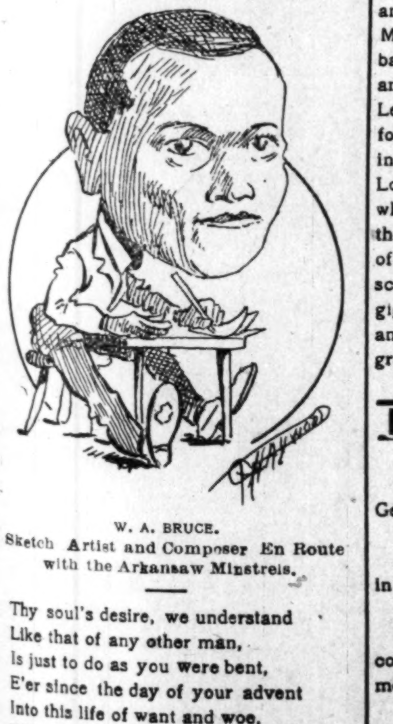
Clever Billy Young is holding down the interlocutor chair and doing straight business in acts with W. A. Mahara's Big Aggregation, together with refined specialties. Mr Young is also becoming quite a song writer. His latest compositions are "The San Francisco Horror" and "The Goldfield Battle" dedicated to Joe Gans, which are a decided hit.

Damon's Colored Musical Comedy opened its season at Chaska, Minn., with ten people to a packed house. The company is composed of the following people: Jeff Webb, Nellie Alexander, soprano, Charlie Edwards, The Allyne Sisters, Nora, Bertie and Louise, Edward Wood musical director, William Jones, Ethel Day and A. M. Damon. They have a good program that abounds with music and motion. The comedians keep the audiences in laughter from start to finish.

P G Lowery's Musical Enterprise with the Wallace Shows is now en route to Tennessee with a slight reduction in number. The Thomases, George and Mamie, the Crosbys, Harry and Oma and J. H. Lewis have closed but still we have a strong company. Billy Arnte, the North Carolina Sunbeam is taking them off their feet with "Do You Love Me As You Used To, Miss Jane?" Miss Sallie Lee is singing with much success, "I'll Keep a Warm Spot in My Heart for You." Miss Bessie Higgins is making a hit with "Slumberland."

Joe Gans and his brother in-law, Robert Turner were highly entertained last Saturday at Duluth, Minn., at the home of Mrs. W. L. Coleman, from 6 to 10. The affair was arranged by John Ash. Music, cards and recitations were the features of the evening's entertainment. Covers were laid for twelve. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Simms, Mrs. J. P. Mitchell Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. Jennie Speed, Miss Susie Matthews, St. Louis; Billy Briggs, Minneapolis; Budd Hunt, St. Louis: Dave O'Banion, Milwaukee: Charles Hamm, Boston; Harry Robinson, Indianapolis.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



W. A. BRUCE.
Sketch Artist and Composer En Route with the Arkansaw Minstrels.

Thy soul's desire, we understand
Like that of any other man,
Is just to do as you were bent,
E'er since the day of your advent
Into this life of want and woe,
Where all our strife is but to know,
And you have sought to know the pen,
To master how and where and when
To place in verse and rhyme and sang,
Your thoughts to jog the word along.
—Garfield T. Haywood.

The Renix Brothers Old Plantation Show is now on the Great Cedar Valley Fair Circuit and making good, and everything looks bright for a successful season. They received second money out of thirty-paid shows at the two first paid fairs and expect to get first money at the next five. The roster is as follows: Renix Brothers, A. L., J. W., and J. L.; Mrs. J. W. Renix Addie O'Brien, Edna Hass, Edith Walker, Alice Johnson, Kate Wilson, Winfred Hunter, Ed Carroll, Eli Hawkins, Will Parker, Dick Lee, Prof. Rice and band of eight pieces. Regards to friends,

F. L. Mahara's Minstrels. The F. L. Mahara's Minstrels continue to do good business with many new faces. Chester McCleveland from Montana has joined us and is singing with great success "Wonder If You Miss Me As I Miss You" Prof. W. G. Bostwick and wife formerly from Lawrence & Goins Company have joined us also. Mrs Bostwick is a leading soprano is singing, "The Man with the Jingle, Is the Man for Me" and "If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon." Jeff Smith, the band leader sends regards to H. Q. Clark and wife. Skinner Harris our stage manager has added many new songs and a new show entirely. Attrus Hughes the orchestra leader sends regards to all friends. Mrs. Eva Harris has been very ill but is now recovering. Would like to hear from Milton Vassar at once. Regards to all performers.

Quaker Medicine Company. We are now in our third week in Springfield, Mass., and all are in good health. L. E. Gideon, business representative is now in New York booking his show "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" with A. A. Copeland as leading man, for the coming season. We have had the pleasure of seeing Fletcher & Bailey, the Whangdoodle Comedy Four and Brown & Dolores. The Great Paul will close his show for the summer and will then return to Los Angeles, Cal., where he will spend the winter in his bungaloo. Mr. and Mrs. Prince will return to Seattle, Wash. Prof. George Bryant has had quite a successful season with his band of fourteen members. Queen Dora has several new features in her serpentine dance for this season and J. A. English has seven new hoops, 5 ft. 7 in. high that were sent to him from London, by Mr. Everhart. Earl Burton is making quite a hit with "Star of My Life" and A. A. Copeland, stage manager, with "All Wise Chickens Follow Me" and "Camp Meetin' Time." The company sends regards to all friends.

Billy Kersands Mintrels. We are still reporting hale and hearty, making good in every way, financially, professionally and individually. The audience everywhere takes great interest in our first part as well as the entire show. J. A. Watts, the nonpareil tenor soloist in his rendition of "Somewhere," then Billy Earthquake hits them a wild something unknown in his original idea of "I'll Be Back in a Minute, But I Got to Go Now," Neal Moore in his queer acknowledgement of the "Moving Day" which is a never failing feature for tremendous applause; William Henry Bowman, the far-famed silver tone soloist in the ballad "Nellie Dean;" David D. Smith, an enthusiastic and progressive comedian in "Good-Bye My Honey, Good-Bye," Jakie Smith, the baby boy basso profundo in his romatic and gigantic conception of a "Thousand Leagues Beneath the Sea," Kid Langford, in his own easy manner of fun making and singing "I Want Some One to Love," The Kersands, kings of minstrelsy whose stage deportment bespeaks for them the world over. This is only a snapshop of our first part not mentioning costumes, scenery, orchestra, and our robust and gigantic interlocutor whose very appearance seems to represent a South American grandee, John E. Sherman.

The Rufus Rastus Company.

Angelo Housley wishes to hear from George Lynnier.

• • •

Allie Gillam sends regards to his friends in and out of the profession.

• • •

Harry Fiddler will banqnet the entire company during the Indianapolis engagement.

• • •

Madge Gans sprained her ankle during a performance at Grand Rapids, Mich. Her part "Balmoral" was taken by her understudy Bessie Oliver.

Do not miss this opportunity to subscribe for the races' leading journal.

DANCER WITH MILLICAN'S MINSTREL COMPANY

MOSE HARRIS.

Millican's Old Plantation and Minstrel Company is doing a phenomenal business this season, Rich Simmons has joined the show and has entire charge of the stage. Mose Harris is one of the greatest buck dancers and singers in the world, and is now only twelve years old. and a prodigy in that line. He represents The Freeman with the company and is a bright little business man. The Freemans, Rosa and Albert are making a big hit. Prof. Randall of Atlanta, Ga., with the military band is drawing immense crowds. Prof. Elliott of Nashville has his orchestra well under control and knows how to entertain his audiences. Stage Manager Simmons desires to hear from friends,

The Freeman is on sale at the East End Music Store, St Louis, Mo.

TOPSY ARTIST.

MRS. ROSA SCOTT.

Mrs. Rosa Scott, the Topsy and famous coon shouter with the Great Parker Amusement Company continues to make good and is a decided favorite with everybody. Her husband Richard Scott is also making good with the same company.

Wanted
FOR
Millican's GEORGIA MINSTRELS
Band Master for Band No. 2.
Also a Baritone and Tuba player. Must be sight readers.
Can place good musicians and performers at all times. Show never closes. Would like to hear from four good looking girls for Drum Corps, also Lady Bugler. Address as per route: Selma, Ala., September 22; Marion, 24.

THE DANDY
DIXIE MINSTRELS
AND
COTTON PICKERS' BAND
UNDER DIRECTION VOELCKEL & NOLAN,
126 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y
Best Real Negro Minstrel Show in the World; Bar None.
WANTED at all times HIGH CLASS Minstrels, Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Specialty Acts.
Gentlemen Only Need Apply.

Wanted
FOR
Proctor's ARKANSAW MINSTRELS all Kinds of Actors Quick.
Write or wire GEORGE H. PROCTOR,
Emettsburg, Iowa, September 17 to 22; Vinton, 24 to 29.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson, Mrs S—2
Brown, Mrs Pearl
Beavers, Miss Susie
Beaver, Miss Susie
Connor, Miss Flor'ce
Gentry, Mrs Minnie
Irver, Mrs James
Logan, Laura S
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Ogden, Miss Helen
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O
Woods Mrs Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong Thos
Beecher, J W
Beauregard Happy—2
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Benbow, Wm
Bryants Musical Family
Castry, Frank—2
Collins, Edward
Crosby, Frank—2
Collins, G C
Dennis, John
Dudley, Chas
Deloose, W H
Devine, Isaac P
Dickson, W Thomas
Eberhart, Frank H
Edwards, Chas
Fostor, S B
Hill, Geo F
Helms, Billy
Hilliard, Walter,
Hysell, N R
Harper, Hamp
Hicks, Oscar
Isler, Arthur
Jones, A G
Jones, Simon
King and Bailey
Knuner, L D
Lewis, T J
Lewis, Fred
McQuiety, M
Mitchel, Dennis
Miller, Frank
McKenzie, Charlie
Payton, Harry
Reed, Edward
Singleton, J C
Stevens, B F
Stevens, Sam
Smith, Harry C
Strander & trander
Smith, Andrew
Smith, D D
Simms, Sank—2
Toomas, Dick
Thompson, A B
Tolliver, John
Williams, J H

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Ardmore, Ind. Ter., Sept. 24; Gainesville, Tex., 45; Fort Worth, 2; Dallas, 27; McKidney, 28; Denison, 29.

Black Patti Troubadours—San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 24; Austin, 25; Taylor, 26; Temple, 27; Waco, 28; Cleburne, 29

Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan: Perry, Okla., Sept. 24; Pawnee, Ind. Ter., 25; Tulsa, 26; Vinita, 27; Muskogee, 29.

The Fourteen Black Hussars: Utica, N. Y., week of Sept. 28.

P. G. Lowery, with Wallace Big Circus: Paris, Tenn., Sept. 24; Dixon, 25; Lebanon, 26; Murfreesboro, 27; Shelbyville, 28; Sparta, 29.

Frank Mahara's Minstrels: Bingham, Utah, Sept. 24; Lehi, 25; American Falls, 26; Pleasant Grove, 27; Hebr, 28; Provo, 29.

Billy Kersands' Minstrels: Houston, Texas, Sept. 24; San Antonio, 25; San Marcos, 26; Austin, 27; Temple, 28; Bryan, 29.

Rufus Rastus: Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23 to 29.

Proctor's Arkansaw Minstrels: Vinton, Ia., Sept. 24 to 29

Renix Bros' Plantation Show: Austin, Minn. Sept. 24 to 27.

The "Simmons" High Class Musical Artists: Olympia Theater, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24 to 29.

Wm. McCabes' Georgia Troubadours: Knapp Wis. Sept. 24; Wilson, 25; Hersey, 26; Woodville, 27; Baldwin, 28; Hammond, 29-30.

New Orleans Minstrels: Niotage, Kas., Sept. 25; Caney, 26; Collinsville, Ind. Ter., 27; Bartlesville, 28; Cleveland, Okla., 29.

Pulley's "Five Black Americans" with the Bachelor Club Burlesque Co.: Cincinnati, O., week of Sept. 24.

The 'Shoo Fly' Regiment with Cole and Johnson: Dallas, Tex., Sept. 24-25.

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Two Clarionet Players
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ROUTE—Ardmore, Ind. Ter., Sept. 24; Gainesville, Tex., 25; Fort Worth, 26 Dallas, 27; McKinney, 28; Dennison, 28.

SCALPING THE ENEMY

HOW THE INDIANS GLORIED IN THIS FIENDISH PRACTICE.

The Greater the Bravery of the Victim the More His Scalp Was Prized. Men Who Survived This Terrible Ordeal—The Case of Robert McGee.

Of the origin of scalp taking but little is known, and that vague and indefinite. Nearly every tribe has some wild, weird legend to account for the custom, but these traditions vary widely as to the cause. That raising the hair of an enemy is of great antiquity there is no doubt, for in the Bible it is related how the soldiers tore the skin from the heads of their vanquished foes.

With the North American savage there appears to be some close affiliation between the departed and his hair. I have often asked many a blood begrimed warrior why he should care for a dead man's hair, and invariably a number of reasons have been assigned. It is an evidence to his people that he has triumphed over his enemy. The scalps are very prominent factors in the incantations of the medicine lodge, a feature of religious rites. The savage believes there is a wonderfully inherent power in the scalp of an enemy. All the excellent qualities of the victim go with his hair the moment it is wrenched from his head. If the victim is a renowned warrior so much greater is the anxiety to procure his scalp, for the fortunate possessor then inherits all the bravery and prowess of its original owner.

I never knew of but one instance in all my experience among the Indians covering a period of more than a third of a century where a white man taken prisoner in battle escaped death. It was a great many years ago; the party, a dear friend, is still living, a grand old mountaineer, but the homeliest man on earth probably. He was red faced, wrinkled and pockmarked, with a mouth as large and full of teeth as a gorilla, and there was no more hair on his head than there is on a billiard ball.

He was captured in a prolonged fight and taken to the village of the tribe, where the principal chief resided. That dignitary gave one disgusted look at the prisoner and said that he was "bad medicine," and, if not the "evil spirit" himself, closely related to it. The chief ordered his subordinates to furnish the prisoner with a pony, loaded with provisions, provided him with a rifle and told him to go back to his people.

For the reasons stated the Indian of the great plains and Rocky mountains would rather take one scalp of a famous scout or army officer who had successfully chastised them—for example, Custer, Sully, Miles or Crook—than a dozen scalps of ordinary white men.

There are many instances on record where men have been scalped and yet survived the terrible ordeal, but in every case the scalper supposed his victim dead, the latter taking good care that his foeman should not be disabused of the supposed fact.

In 1867 a party of Indians took up a rail on the Union Pacific railroad and laid obstructions on the track. After dark a freight train ran into the trap and was wrecked. The engine driver and firemen were instantly killed. The conductor and brakeman jumped off, to find themselves beset by a band of yelling savages. The engineer escaped in the darkness, but the luckless brakeman was shot and fell. The Indian who had fired dismounted from his pony, scalped him, stripped him of his clothing and rode away.

Early in the morning another freight train was flagged by a hideous looking object, which turned out to be the brakeman, who had been shot through the body and scalped. He had recovered his senses, and, knowing that the train was due, walked some distance down the track to save it from being wrecked. He was taken on board, and the train moved up to the wreck, which, after plundering it, the Indians left just as it was thrown over through their devilish act.

I saw the unfortunate man some months afterward. He was perfectly recovered, but with a horrible looking head. He stated that the bullet, although knocking him down, had not made him unconscious, and the greatest trial during the awful night was the necessity of shamming dead, he not daring to even groan while the Indian was sawing at his scalp with a very dull knife.

The other instance which has come under my own observation is that of Robert McGee. In 1864 McGee, a slender stripling of a lad, came to Leavenworth, Kan., seeking employment. That town was the base of government supplies for all the frontier military posts, even as far away as Arizona. A freight caravan was at that time loading for Fort Union, N. M. The wagons and whole outfit were owned by a contractor named H. C. Barret, but he would not take the chances of the long and perilous trip of more than 700 miles through the Indian infested plains unless the government leased the train outright or gave him an indemnifying bond or assurance against loss. The bond was given and Barret proceeded to hire teamsters—a hard task on account of the danger attending the journey. Young McGee was among the number engaged, and the caravan started on July 1, 1864.

It took the old Santa Fe trail, striking the Arkansas river at the great bend of that stream near its confluence with the Walnut. The region was very rough and called the "dark and bloody ground," for some of the worst Indian massacres in the history of the plains were perpetrated there. Some insignificant skirmishes with the Indians had taken place, but nothing to cause any serious alarm, and now, as the caravan was approaching the vicinity of Fort Larned, its proximity was believed to be sufficient protection from further possible danger.

On the afternoon of July 18—it had been an excessively hot day—the caravan went into camp at an early hour. The escorting troops stacked arms about half a mile distant, but in full view of the train. The men should have kept a good lookout for surprises—probably did in a way—but there was a feeling of security in the knowledge that a regular attack by savages is rarely made until the early hours of the morning, when sleep is heaviest.

About 4 o'clock, however, a band of Brule Sioux, under the lead of Little Turtle, descended from the sand hills in all the fury of a tornado, uttering their wild war whoops, and of all the small army of men employed by the caravan young Robert McGee alone came out alive to tell the story of the massacre. Every individual was shot dead and scalped as he lay or sat at the mess table. The mules, of course, went to swell the herd of the savages, but the wagons were destroyed by fire, their canvas covers cut up into breechcloth and the flour with which the caravan was loaded emptied from its sacks on the prairie.

Young McGee was attacked by Little Turtle himself and knocked to the ground by one blow of his tomahawk. As he lay there, partially stunned and bleeding, Little Turtle fired two arrows into his body, pinning him to the earth. Then, in a transport of fiendishness, he took Robert's own pistol and shot him, the bullet lodging in his backbone. Not quite satisfied that he had made a good job of it, he stooped over the boy's prostrate body and, running his knife around his head, lifted sixty-four square inches of his scalp, trimming it off just back of the ears.

Believing his victim to be dead by that time, the chief abandoned him, but others of the band in passing hacked him with their knives and poked holes into him with their long lances. All the others in the train were long since dead, killed outright, and their bodies mutilated.

After the savages had completed their work they rode, whooping and yelling, away, and the troops that had witnessed the whole affair from their vantage ground came upon the scene to investigate and learn whether the Sioux had been properly met or not by the ill fated men of the caravan. The officer in command was very properly court martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the service. He never gave any satisfactory reason for his outrageous and cowardly conduct.

The only part the troops took in the affair was to bury the dead. When they attempted to put young McGee under the ground they found a very lively corpse, despite the fact that he was scalped and had received fourteen distinct wounds, any one of which would have terminated the life of an ordinary man.

After interring the dead the soldiers hastened to Fort Larned, thirty miles distant, where young McGee was placed under the care of the post surgeon. It was three months before he was able to be moved from there. During that time he had fair command of his mental faculties and was sufficiently strong to tell all the incidents of the attack.

The owner of the caravan, who had remained in Leavenworth, on hearing what had befallen his property put in a claim for big damages from the government and was awarded a sum which made him independent for life, but he persistently refused to do anything for the sole survivor.

McGee's claims were laid before the president, and in October, 1864, Mr. Lincoln sent him a letter and a pass by special envoy, directing him to come to Washington as soon as he was able to travel and stating that he himself would see that McGee's wrongs were righted.

When McGee had recovered sufficiently to move about, his mind, which had been remarkably clear up to that time, began to cloud, and he became possessed of a mania to hunt Sioux to the death. In one of his frenzied spells the pass and the letter from President Lincoln were stolen from him, and neither the president nor the army took any further notice of him.

For a dozen years after receiving his injuries McGee was a wanderer, and when it was discovered that Little Turtle had been wiped out it was said that the biggest notch on McGee's gun barrel commemorated the full measure of his revenge, a long mark for the chief and nine shorter ones for the subordinate headmen who had bitten the dust at the command of the unerring rifle that never failed to execute its mission when pointed at a Brule's breast.

After Little Turtle had been sent to the happy hunting grounds McGee's mind began to regain its normal equilibrium until at last he once more became perfectly sane.—Kansas City Star.

Fasting Spiders.

An interesting instance of the much discussed ability of spiders to exist for lengthy periods without food has been noted by J. H. Fabre, the eminent naturalist, who while studying the habits of the spider known as Lycosa narbonensis observed that this spider carries its little ones upon its back during seven months and that during this time the young spiders consume absolutely no food. He concluded from this observation that it is the solar heat and light that for them directly take the place of nourishment. In other words, "the motor heat in these young animals instead of being released from the food might be utilized directly as the sun, source of all life, radiates it."—London Sphere.

A Veteran's Regret

[Original.]

"Grandpa, why do you dislike to tell us of your experiences in the civil war? Is it the sights you saw of the dead and wounded on the battlefield, the homes desolated or the exposure you suffered?"

"It was all of these, my children, but there was one incident that impressed itself upon me more than any of them. After a battle is well on a soldier comes under the influence of brute passion and is not in a mood to be affected by the barbarous scenes about him. But let him see some minute happening when he is calm and he revolts at war. The incident I refer to was this:

"I was scouting in the Shenandoah valley. We had been sent out to reconnoiter with a view to finding out the location of Stonewall Jackson, who was here today, there tomorrow and nobody knew where the next day. I was then a private, and for what I did on that occasion I was made an officer, but for more than forty years I have regretted the act. We had dismounted on a high bluff overlooking a bit of road that wound around the mountain. Beneath us was a house that snuggled under some high trees and a rock back of it, with a few flowers in the front yard. It reminded me of the home I had left where my mother and near by the little girl whom you have loved so long as a gray haired old woman lived. It made me homesick to look at it. When we were ordered to remount I noticed that the knot of the girth holding my McClellan saddle was insecure and stopped to fasten it. While I was doing so my comrades rode on. Just as I was about to mount I heard a clatter of hoofs on the road below and saw a young Confederate soldier ride up to the house, throw himself from his saddle and dash inside.

"There was one thing about him that especially attracted my attention, a paper in his belt. Couriers bearing dispatches usually carried them in their belts, and I knew that this young fellow was a courier. If we could get that dispatch it might tell us something about the enemy's whereabouts. My comrades were by this time out of sight, and I did not dare ride after them for fear of losing the messenger. I remained where I was, resolved to get his dispatch and if of value carry it to the general myself.

"The young man was in the house only a few minutes when he emerged with an old woman and a young girl. The old woman kissed him again and again as only a mother would kiss her son, then went inside, leaving him with the girl. Between these two was a different parting. I recognized it, for I had been through such partings myself. They were lovers. It was plain that the soldier had passed his home in the line of his duty and stopped to see his mother and sweetheart. Twice he left the girl and twice went back for another kiss. The third time he shot away, with a wave of his hand, and disappeared around the base of the mountain.

"Now, I knew the road zigzagged, rising till it passed within half a mile of where I was. If he kept it all I had to do to head him off was to ride over a comparatively level ground this half mile. Mounting, I did so and concealed myself in a clump of trees, leaving my horse back in the woods lest he betray me with some sound.

"While waiting I fell to thinking of the scene I had witnessed, and the thought of being the instrument for taking the youngster from his mother and his sweetheart forever became repulsive to me. I would try to capture, not kill, him. But no. If I called on him to surrender he would likely turn and run. The fate of a whole army might depend on my securing that paper. While I was thinking I heard horse's hoofs and felt sure my man was coming. I had changed my resolution several times with regard to giving him a chance for his life and when he came in sight had decided to call upon him to throw up his hands. Then when I saw the paper in his belt and remembered what might depend upon it I changed my mind again.

"His horse was jaded, and the road led up an angle of some thirty degrees; therefore he walked. As he came to within the proper distance for me to kill the rider I felt that I was about to become a murderer. I saw his old mother hanging about his neck; I saw his sweetheart in his arms. I could almost hear their sobs when he would be brought home a corpse.

"Again the thought of the importance of that dispatch, which I could now see plainly in his belt, could almost read the address, flashed before me, and, taking deliberate aim at his forehead, I fired.

"He reeled and fell backward into the road, his horse dashing away up the mountain. I seized the dispatch, feeling like one who having committed murder now commits robbery. It was from Stonewall himself to one of his subordinate commanders and dated from a point not ten miles from our army. Leaving the body in the road, I mounted my horse and dashed away to headquarters. I had saved a surprise.

"From that time till the end of the war I continued to be promoted, and I was always looked upon as one who had done an important service, but I did not get over the feeling that I had committed a crime, and I have never recovered from that feeling since. Often in the dead of night I awake, thinking I hear sobs, the sobs of an old woman and a young girl, while soldiers are carrying one of their comrades into the house at the foot of the mountain. I groan, turn over and try to sleep, but sleep seldom comes to me till morning." MARK ANDERSON.

You are not up-to-date if you don't read the Freeman. Nuf Sed.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

PICTURE writings of the ancient Egyptians prove that from the earliest ages of the world the Negro has been a good fighter. The Egyptian kings maintained Negro legions for their wars, and their redoubtable bravery was the theme of many an annalist in that remote time. At intervals ever since the Negro has been employed most successfully as a soldier. In our civil war he stepped instantly from slavery to the status of a military hero. Port Hudson and Fort Wagner established his reputation for desperate valor in battle, and Las Guasimas, El Caney, San Juan Hill and many well-fought fields have clinched it.

But the Negro soldier in peace is a somewhat different proposition. As a regular soldier of the United States he is inclined to be assertive of his equality with any other soldier that lives. When he is stationed in the North or far West, his sense of his soldierly dignity does not collide with anything. But in the South it sometimes does. His uniform and his honorable military record do not promote him to any sort of consideration whatever there. When off duty he meets with what he and his officers regard as indignities. And sometimes he retaliates, and there is trouble, as there has been at Brownsville, Texas.

There are four Negro regiments in the regular army—the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth Infantry. They are commanded by white officers, many of whom are Southern men. They are popular corps with the officers. The men show good discipline and excellent general soldierly qualities. There has sometimes been a demand for the abolition of these black regiments, on the pretext that they create race troubles when stationed in the South. But the historic ground which has been reddened with the blood of the black soldiers would cry out against any such course as that. If the black people of the country were denied the right to serve the nation beneath the flag which has been honored by their devotion and bravery, the status of the race in this country would be servile and miserable indeed.

There is a creditable way out of the difficulty created by such collisions as that at Brownsville. Work enough for the Negro soldier, when his tour of duty in the Philippines is done, can be found in the North, the West, or at remote posts in the Southwest where conflicts are unlikely. There is no reason why the Negro troops should be put where they will meet with such indignities as Major Penrose has reported at Brownsville, or where their own sense of their military importance, which may sometimes be exaggerated, would lead them to offend Southern standards. They are too good soldiers to lose. Keep them where they are most useful.—New York Evening Mail.

Lewis Carroll and Miss Thomson.

Miss E. Gertrude Thomson, the artist, tells the following anecdote of the author of "Alice In Wonderland:" In 1878 she received a letter written in a singularly boyish, legible hand, sent from Christchurch, Oxford, and signed by C. L. Dodgson. The writer said he had come across some fairy designs of hers, and he should like to see more of her work. Some one informed her that the writer was Lewis Carroll. He asked to be allowed to call upon her, but when he came she was out, so they arranged a meeting in South Kensington museum.

She wondered how she should recognize him in the usual crowd or he her. She watched carefully, but saw no one she thought could be the author of her favorite book.

Finally she heard high, vivacious voices approaching and the laughter of children. A gentleman entered, two little girls clinging to his hands. She knew him instantly. He stood for a moment, head erect, and glanced swiftly round the room. Then he bent down and whispered something to one of the children. After a moment's pause she pointed straight at Miss Thomson.

He at once came forward with extended hand.

"I am Mr. Dodgson. I was to meet you, I think?"

"How did you know me?" she asked.

"My little friend found you. I told her I had come to meet a young lady who knew fairies, and she fixed on you at once. But I knew you before she spoke."

The Finish.

"What is a finishing school?"

"It is a place where girls who have any lingering respect for their parents go to have it removed."—Life.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
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Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly.
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 12.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1906.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months.
IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. KNOX, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

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Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford Prest

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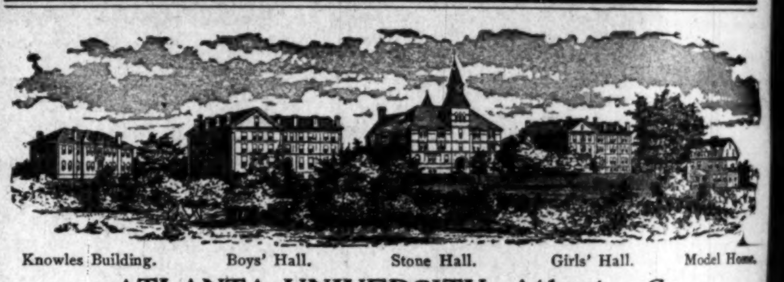

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The Freeman is on sale at the East End Music Store, St. Louis, Mo.

DIVORCE LEGAL.

Hattie Rochester vs Frank Rochester } State of Indiana, Marion Co. ss: in the Circuit Court of Marion Co., In the State of Indiana. No. 15284 Complaint for Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 8th day of Sept. 1906, the above named plaintiff, by her attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, her complaint against the above named defendant, Frank Rochester, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant, Frank Rochester is not a resident of the State of Indiana and said cause is for divorce and that the above named defendant is a necessary party thereto and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said court, and answer or demur thereto on the 10th day of September, 1906.

NOW, THEREFORE, By order of said Court said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 10th day of September, 1906, the same being the 6th judicial day of a term of said Court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Indianapolis, on the 1st Monday in September, 1906 said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. WM. E. DAVIS Clerk.

Jas. T. V. Hill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice to Heirs, Creditors, Etc.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Morton, deceased } In the Marion Circuit Court, September Term. 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Harris, as executor of the estate of Thomas Morton, deceased has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for examination and action of said Circuit Court on the 19th day of September 1906 at which time all heirs creditors or legatees of said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved and the heirs of said estate are also hereby required at the time and place aforesaid to appear and make proof of their heirship.

EDWARD HARRIS.

J. H LOTT, Attorney.

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MONTICELLO, FLORIDA.

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Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power,

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery.

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Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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This is the renowned Harris Hair Straightener which does such effective work and is in demand from all parts of the country. Try one—its a good thing.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

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PROCLAMATION.

TEN MILLION NEGROES CALLED TOPRAYER.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1906, THE DAY.

IN THESE DAYS, when so many men of power and influence aided by a prejudicial press are using their office of trust and honor to degrade and destroy ten million American citizens, and the greater majority of sixty million people look on in silence, it is time for the ten million thus oppressed to rise in their own defense.

When the Israelites were oppressed, Mordecai called them to their knees and he, with them, in dust and ashes, cried unto the God of the oppressed who heard them. At a crisis, in the early history of the struggle of the American people for independence, George Washington turned to that same God, and the yoke of bondage fell off. When President Lincoln realized that it would take more than the generalship and strategy of a Meade to put an end to Northern invasion, he entered into covenant with Almighty God, that if He would save the day for the Union at Gettysburg, he would sign the Emancipation Proclamation. The day was saved and the proclamation was signed.

Back of the eloquence of a Phillips, behind the pen of a Stowe, inspiring the service of a Garrison, and above the eloquence of a Beecher, the prayers of four million body slaves, but soul free Negroes, pled with God to draw nigh. They implored the throne until His presence could be felt and His hand seen as He directed the course of events. A mighty struggle, reddened battlefields, enlarged grave yards—mourning in all our land.

The clash of arms, the smoke of cannon was soon hushed when God whispered to the immortal Lincoln. "Enough, set those people free." And now this same God is calling this same people who have wandered away from Him, to "return unto Me and I will have mercy; I will make your enemies be at peace with you." This is not, therefore, a call from man, but a call from God through man. The Afro-American Council sends this Proclamation with divine authority.

Ten million freeman, and yet slaves, are called to their knees on Sunday, October 7, 1906, before the God who has promised, "I will answer while they are yet calling."

By the authority vested in us, the Afro American Council proclaims this to be the day of prayer for all citizens of color and all others who love righteousness and beg that in their petition they beseech the Almighty to cause JUSTICE

"The hope of all who suffer
The dread of all who do wrong."

to be done to all the people in all the States and by all the officials.

Secondly. That we beseech Him who can change the King's heart, and is interested in the welfare of all His creatures—that He cause men to know that the Golden Rule has not been revoked and that the gospel of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" must be preached and practiced by his disciples until Jesus comes.

Thirdly. That ten million of us, knowing as we do that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," may be made exponents of the gospel of righteousness, industry, intelligence, honesty and integrity, and that we shall use the strength gathered from these virtues as personal claims upon the same rights vouchsafed to citizens of like character of any race or color.

Fourthly. Let us pray that the country may rid itself of race prejudice—the American heart disease—which only the grace of God can cure, pray that the country may recover from this malady and that the statute books upon which are written infamous discriminating laws and court records containing entries of unfair decisions of judges and juries be burned and from now on our courts shall stand for JUSTICE to all men. Pray that the desire for a *"square deal,"* manifesting itself in many parts of our country shall grow to full fruition and that men of all races may have an opportunity to earn an honest and honorable livelihood to serve their country in all places open to them under the civil service and in the army and navy.

Bishop Alexander Walters.

Pray that the nefarious convict lease system now operated in parts of our country, and no longer in keeping with christian civilization be abolished. Justice to all men is one of the basic principles of our fundamental law. This and the 14th and 15th amendments to our Federal Constitution are vital parts of precious and devoted service rendered by as noble and as patriotic men as ever lived in any age or legislated for any country.

Pray that our country may not depart from these land marks, but as she grows hoary in years she may become more firmly rooted and grounded in those principles which accord with the best christian thought of the world.

Finally. Pray that all men living under the Stars and Stripes, whether they be black or white, Jew or Gentile, shall enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let us pledge each other and our God that we will give our means, our time and talents to put an end to every law that menaces the fundamental ideals and the stability of our Republic by discriminating against any class of citizens because of race, color, creed or previous conditions.

With a firm faith in a Gracious and Allwise God, and in an awakened conscience of all good men, we are your comrades.

Bishop A. Walters, President.
L. G. Jordan,
Corresponding Secretary.
Headquarters 726 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG.

They say Joe Walcott had one fit after another when he heard the result of the Gans-Nelson bout.

• • •

Some one please tell us just how many wives that Champion Gans has at present?

• • •

So Nelson lost his sweetheart just because he let Gans beat him until he was bruised and sore.

• • •

Why the Duerable Dane did not die we cannot see.

• • •

Will the Richmond and Indianapolis foot-ball teams ever get together?

• • •

Will Captain Brook of the Herculean foot-ball team of Indianapolis be after lining up his men for a victory over the Richmond, Ky., squad this coming season?

• • •

There are almost as many versions of the Gan-Nelson fight as there were critics at the ringside. On only one point do they all agree, and that is that Nelson fouled Gans. Some say the Dane did it purposely and some say he did not. Probably none of them know positively.

Nelson says that Gans was seeking a chance to get fouled, and Gans is making himself pretty strong with the sporting public by saying very little. Billy Nolan, Nelson's manager, is not doing himself or his fighter any good by making charges of a conspiracy to beat his man, for few believe that any such conspiracy existed. Nelson had all the better of the conditions preceding the fight and has nothing of which to complain.

It is altogether probable that Referee Siler treated him with more consideration than he deserved. He was allowed to do more butting with his head than would have been permitted anywhere in the East or Middle West and should not complain, because he was warned to stop such tactics.

Taking all of the accounts and averaging them up it seems that Nelson was a pretty well-beaten man. Only his wonderful endurance could have kept him in the ring for forty-two rounds in the face of the terrible punishment Gans was administering to him. At the conclusion of the battle it is evident that Gans was much the stronger of the two, because he did not receive much punishment. It also evident that, in spite of his broken hand, he would have won before the fight had gone much farther.

Nelson's reputation has suffered considerably, but not so much, probably, as it would have suffered if he had been knocked out. His friends still can claim that he would have won if the battle had gone to the limit, although they have a very slender thread on which to base their claims.

• • •

Since all arguments have been settled in the results of the Gans Nelson affair local sports have begun to discuss the question as to whether Jimmy Britt would be a match for the undisputed lightweight champion of the world, Mr. Joseph Gans, of Baltimore, Md. It is a well known fact that in fighting Britt the Baltimorian steps down a notch or two from his class in order to pick up a few more thousands. Every one is acquainted with the fact that Gans can easily knock out Jimmy and that the white lad would not be interesting to Joe but then there are often chances for strange things to happen as strange as was the Nelson-Gans battle—who would have thought that the fight mentioned would have reached forty-two rounds, yet there is little need for anyone to worry about Gans loosing out with Britt or to believe that they will fight over ten rounds without a knock-out. Of course articles have not yet been signed and chances are they may not, but it is hard to believe that either Joe Gans or Jimmy Britt can well afford to look over the $25,000 purse that Tex Richard, the Goldfield fight promoter, has offered. But then it may be that San Francisco may come up with a purse that will double the amount offered by Richard. However, there are pretty now pretty good signs in sight of a match between Britt and Gans.

• • •

In the recent great battle of Gans-Nelson it will be noted that a great deal of dirty fighting was allowed because of the poor generalship of Referee George Siler. For some reason or other Siler seemed to be afraid to give any decision of fairness until he was very much forced to do so. He stood in the midst of the fighters and saw Gans cruelly butted in the forehead until he bled like a hog. He was there to see Gans violently kicked by the savage opponent. He was there to see all of that but he felt that he was not there to say anything. What need was there to have had any referee? They could have done just as well without him. It is a wonder to us that Siler woke up in time to see Nelson hit Gans in the groins and then we wonder was it trying for him to award the decision in the forty-second round which should have been given in the nineth round. Heretofore Siler has born an excellent reputation for his fairness as a referee and if he intends keeping it he must seek better tactics than the kind he recently used. We believe that George Siler is about as well informed sportite of the Queensberry rules as there can be found in the country anywhere and to say that he could not have done bettet would be putting it falsely. So far as prejudice is concerned Siler has appeared to be far from that in all of his career. But we do contend that Siler has marred his past record by allowing such unfairness to go on in the course of the great Goldfield battle.

WAMPUM.

What It Is and How the Indians Used to Make It.

When Columbus discovered America he found the Indians carrying on trade from tribe to tribe with wampum. Anything that has value may be used as money. In ancient Syracuse and Britain tin was used as money, and we find that iron was so used at one time in Sparta, pieces of silk in China, cattle in Rome and Germany, leather among the Carthaginians, nails in Scotland, lead in Burma, platinum in Russia, cubes of pressed tea in Tartary, slaves among the Anglo-Saxons, salt in Abyssinia, etc.

Wampum is from an Algonquin word meaning "white." The Indians have ever been fond of ornaments, particularly of beads. They used to make beads of seashells in the following way: A fragment of stone was with much care "worked down" to the size of a small nail, having one end quite pointed, and it was then fastened to a piece of cane or a reed. With this simple tool the Indian workman chipped off a bit of the inside of a conch shell or a part of the shell of a hard clam and rubbed it down to the size desired. This bit of shell he held in his hand, placed the sharp end of the stone against it and then turned the stone around and around until a hole was drilled entirely through the shell.

The shell beads thus tediously manufactured were called wampum. These beads were either white or of a purple color, the last being valued much higher than the first. It was the very laborious way of making wampum that gave it value. The wampum was artistically strung upon hempen threads and used as necklaces, bracelets and rings. Often it was woven into belts about three inches in width and two feet in length.

The wampum belt served many purposes. It was sent from tribe to tribe with solemn promises and messages, it was used in making peace, in asking for aid in time of war, for personal adornment and also as a "circulating medium." The coast tribe Indians were the wampum makers. The interior Indians spent their time hunting and exchanged game of all kinds for the wampum made by the coast tribes.

For a long time after white people had settled in the new world small coins were scarce and wampum was used as change. Finally the palefaces set up lathes by treadles for the purpose of making wampum quickly, and soon the Indian wampum makers were, as we say nowadays, "out of a job."

Early English Bookbindings.

During the reign of Elizabeth the fashion in bookbinding underwent a considerable change, the graceful simplicity of the early work, with its rather severe and restrained ornament, giving place to a heavy, overdecorated style, in which a superabundance of gilding hid poverty of design. This style reached its height in the bindings produced for James I., which were commonly dotted all over with flowers-de-luce or thistles, while the corners were filled with a heavy block of coarse design. During the reign of Charles the bindings were, as a rule, copied from French work, and the designs carried out with very small tools; but, though foreign influence was strongly felt at first, the English binders soon struck out a line of their own, and Samuel Mearne, the binder to Charles II., produced some admirable work and seems to have introduced the quaintly shaped panel which gave the name of cottage binding to a certain class of work. At a little later date an Edinburgh binder, whose name is unknown, but whose work is easily distinguishable, executed some marvelous pieces of work on very dark green morocco.

A Child's Way of Putting It.

Impressionism without precocity often distinguishes the untaught literary craftsmanship of childhood. A sentence from a little schoolgirl's essay quoted by T. E. Harvey in a pamphlet on "The London Boy's Saturday" is a striking instance. Every one who has seen a bank of bluebells (wild hyacinth) will have noticed the peculiar vapory quality of the color. This twelve-year-old girl expresses it thus: "There were a lot of hyacinths growing, and the air about a yard from the ground looked quite blue." The transference of the color from the flowers to the air gives the effect with the touch of a literary artist. Children are sometimes equally skillful in striking off a difficult definition. It was a Manchester schoolboy who in answer to the question, "What is a hint?" replied tersely, "Half a tell."—Manchester Guardian.

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After a bath or shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.
The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.
"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cosart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
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$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Hand-made Switch like cut.
Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.
Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.
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The Ayres Bulletin

Fashion's Last Word

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French models and New York patterns will be shown in the same cases with our own productions—Fashion's last word from at home and abroad.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Dr. B. B. Watson was in the city this week,

T. V. Johnson has returned from French Lick, Ind.

Charles E. Richardson and wife, and B. L. Rockboroungh are in the city.

Miss Mary Ross, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ross in Hudson street.

Regular services at Allen Chapel Sunday, conducted by the pastor Rev George C. Sampson.

Woodbine Perfume. Oh! how fragrant, exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

Mrs. Ada H. Hogues has returned from Memphis, Tenn., where she attended the National Baptist Convention

Watch for the big bills of the Emancipation Celebration at Tomlinson Hall Monday September 24 day and night.

Mrs. R. E. Hanley, of Bowling Green Ky., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Samuels, 826 Muskingum, street.

The entire day and night will be given up to the Grand Emancipation Celebration and Jubilee, Monday, September 24, at Tomlinson Hall.

Albert Keneda, of 336 North Missouri street left the city last Sunday to spend a week's vacation with his friends and mother at Marion, Ind.

J. C. Allen, of Madison, Ind., was in the city this week, en route to Chicago, where he has secured a lucrative position with the Coleby-Stuart Company.

The grand Emancipation Jubilee will begin at 9 o'clock p m, Monday Eve, September 24, at Tomlinson Hall with a grand promeinade. Get ready for the occasion.

Prominent colored orators will be heard at the Emancipation Celebration at Tomlinson Hall Monday September, 24. Don't forget the date. Everybody will be there.

Rev. J. M. Blackshear, formerly pastor of Corinthian Baptist church, but now connected with the Prairie View College, at Prairie View, Tex., was in the city this week.

Rev. J. F. Moreland, manager of the Publishing House of the A. M. E. Zion church, at Ashville, N. C., passed through the city this week en route to conference at Evansville, Ind.

A gospel tent meeting is in progress on Northwestern avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets under the direction of Rev. C. J. Leonard others. Everybody is invited.

A farewell reception was tendered Rev. Woods, pastor of Jones Tabernacle Monday night. Addresses were made by Revs. Seymour, Bailey, Robinson and Publisher George L. Knox

The Grand Emancipation Celebration during the day at Tomlinson Hall, Monday, Sept. 24, will be absolutely free Every man woman and child are expected to be present. Don't forget the date. Admission to the Grand Emancipation Celebration Jubilee during the evening will be 50 cents.

Every colored man woman and child who have one drop of patriotic blood in their veins should take part in the Emancipation Celebration, at Tomlinson Hall, Monday, day and night, Sept. 24.

The Emancipation Celebration parade will be formed on Michigan street between Indiana and Capitol avenues at noon, headed by the K. of P. and Simpson's Military bands Monday, September 24.

Rev. Hubbard Brewer, formerly pastor of the A. M. E. church at Crawforesville, Ind., is spending a few days in the city. Rev. Brewer has been transferred to the Kentucky Conference which will be held early in October.

This is the last notice of the Grand Emancipation Celebration at Tomlinson Hall, Monday (day and night) Sept. 24. Patriotic songs and solos, a chorus of 500 voice will render patriotic songs Speeches by our leading colored orators.

The Pauper's Burial Club will hold special services tomorrow at South Calvary Baptist church at 3 p. m. Rev. C. W. Williams will deliver the sermon and addresses by Mrs. Sadie Williams, Miss Annie Anderson and Mrs. E. Nelson.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD

Dr. Daniel H. Brown Succumbs to Illness.

Dr. Daniel Henry Brown, thirty-two years old, one of the most prominent of the young colored physicians of this city died at his home, 1308 North Missouri street, Wednesday morning. He was born at Pontiac, Mich., but while still a boy removed with his parents to this city. He was graduated from Shortridge High school in the class of '04 and then entered the Indiana Medal College and stood third in his class. After serving as interne at the City Dispensary, he opened an office and soon had established a practice Since May he had been in such a serious condition because of asthma and enlargement of the heart the had been able to devote but little time to his practice He was a member of St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal church and of Columbian Lodge, K. of P. H eleaves a widow and one child and a father and sister. The remains will be shipped today to Buxton, Canada for interment.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

A full attendance is requested at the Sunday School Workers Institute which on Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The Y. M. C. A. will conduct an open air meeting in Norwood on Sunday. Car leaves Terminal Station at 2 p. m. Gymnasium opening Oct. 8. Register now if you intend going into the class this fall and winter.

Mr. Geo. W. Chadwell the supervising principal of the colored schools will have charge of the teaching staff of the Night School which will be composed of the male teachers in the colored schools.

Night School Opening Oct. 2. Feeling the need of a work of this kind the association will open its Night School on Tuesday of the above date. Regis- with the general secretary at once Tuition fee for fall term $1 00. Reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are the subjects to be taught.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Everybody should observe the Emancipation Proclamation which will be celebrated at Tomlinson Hall, Monday all day and evening September 24. After the rendering of the program during the day there will be a Grand Emancipation Jubilee during the evening. All pastors and congregations of the various churches have been especially invited to take part in the grand affair.

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General Correspondence.

FOSTORIA OHIO. Mrs. J McDaniels and family have returned from a few weeks' visit at Bidwell and other Southern points.—Mrs Nellie Wilder is ill—Miss S. Bibbs has returned to Fostoria—Mrs. J. Burke and Miss Ethel Alexander spent Sunday at Cleveland.—Frank P. Carter has gone to Detroit on business—Richard Wilder spent Sunday at Findlay. Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton, of Alexander, Ind., will reside permanently in this city.—Rev. Mundel has returned from the association.—The Sewing Circle met this week with Mrs. S. Alexander.

COLUMBIA TENN. An ice cream entertainment was given Friday night of last week at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and a neat sum was realized—Miss Bessie Grieson has gone to St. Louis for an indefinite stay.—Herman Lawrence left last week to enter school at Tuskegee—A number of Columbia people attended the carnival at Nashville this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Hughes have had their residence renovated.—Slaten & Gordon have closed their interest in the grocery business—Allen C. Nicholson left last Tuesday for Nashville to enter school Miss Lelia Merrill has gone to Nashville

SCRANTON PA. Eddie Myers has returned from New York where he has finished a course in barbering and has opened a shop in Pennsylvania avenue.—Mitchell & Hawkins have returned home after a long season.—J. W. Jackson has come home for the winter.—Joseph Anderson who has been entertaining his mother for the last four weeks, accompanied her to Patterson, N. Y., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Minerva Miller,—Mr and Mrs. Charles Norton, of the Dixie Serenaders are taking a vacation in the city on account of the illness of Mrs. Norton. They had for their guests recently Black & Jones, who filled a week's engagement at Dixey Theatre.

EAST ST. LOUIS ILL. The Eureka Club of the St. John A. M. E. church gave quite an enjoyable entertainment, Friday night of last week at the Fraternal Hall and was quite a success. The color scheme in tables was successfully carried out under management of the following ladies, Mrs. Harvey, red; Mrs. Smith, blue; Mrs. Botts, white; Mrs. Cotton Yellow. The tables were also nicely decorated with flowers.—The Gerold Stars under the management of Fox & Carter defeated the Kirkwood Crackerjacks at Newport last Sunday by a score of 8 to 0. The Stars are at Springfield, Ill., tomorrow. You will find The Freeman at James Kyle's Tonsorial Parlor, 418 East Broadway.

BENTON HARBOR MICH. Mrs. E. Gaskin entertained forty ladies in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eugene Gaskin of Kokomo, Ind. A three course dinner was served and music was furnished by William Finley of Chicago. The out-of-town guests were Mesdames Mattie Davis, Hattie Copeland, and the Misses McClung and Palmer, of Chicago; Mrs Frank Clark, of Kalamazoo; Mrs. Alva Bradley, of South Bend and Mesdames Lillie Ferguson and Turner of Cleveland—Eugene Gaskin, of Kokomo was the guest of his brother Sunday and was accompanied home by his wife, has been visiting in the city for the past three weeks—Mrs. Effie Allen was in Chicago Saturday.—Mrs Frank Boone entertained last week in honor of Mrs Gaskin, of Kokomo and Miss Myrtle Bradley of South Bend.

URBANA OHIO. The Curry Normal and Industrial Institute will open Sept 25. Several improvements have been made during the vacation.—George Lewis is a delegate to the B. M. C. at Richmond, Va—W. B. Jackson has returned from Chicago—Ellsworth Slaughter attended the Republican Convention at Dayton last week.—Harvey Allen was in Dayton on business last week.—Mrs. Curry is visiting her parents on the farm at South Salem—The Uniform Rank, K of P. are in Springfield today—Louise, the little daughter of Mrs Kittie Moss died Thursday of last week. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Burr and Prof. Curry.—John H. Chavers has been re-appointed as guard at the Ohio State Prison at Columbus Prof Curry is attending the National Council of Good Samaritans, at Knoxville, Tenn. He has served as National Executive for six years.

Always give former address in case of removal where paper is to be changed from one place to another.

The Freeman is on sale at San Jose Cal., at the Hotel St. James News Stand, S. D. Quinn, proprietor.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

have attended this meeting represent, as perhaps no other organization in this country, the masses of the Negro race, and their every action seemed to be to prove to Dr. Washington how earnestly they appreciate all that he is doing and has done for them.

Another pleasant feature of Dr. Washington's visit to Memphis was the reception tendered him at the rooms of the colored Elks' Club, Friday noon, at which time twenty-three Negro phrysicians of the City of Memphis, organized under the name of The Bluff City Medical and Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. A. L. Thompson, president, gathered to express their confidence and good will toward him. Addresses were made by a number of these well dressed and handsome gentlemen, which the whole party retired to the refreshment rooms of the Iroquois, an establishment conducted by colored young men, the handsomest, perhaps, conducted by colored men throughout the South. Delicious refreshments were served and Dr. Washington taken for a drive about the city.

The address made by Dr. Washington here has helped conditions in a most satisfactory way. Whites and blacks unstintedly praise his wise and courageous words. He would be less than human if he was not touched by the delightful expressions of confidence and good will during his visit to our city.

WANTED.

A first-class experienced hair dresser; also a girl to learn. Reference required Apply at once. Mrs. Sallie Brown, 122 Monument Place.

Two first-class shoe-makers. Apply at once. Rocky Mountain Shoe Shops, 347 and 547 Indiana avenue, C. J. Leonard, manager.

Colored men and women to learn the barber trade. Special low rates for 10 days. Position guarenteed. Indianapolis Barber College. Call 17 N. Alabama.

NOTICE.

Members of Sumner League and members of the Uniform Ranks of the different colored organizations and colored citizens, you are hereby requested to meet at Sumner League Club Monday at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp to take part in the Emancipation Celebration street parade, which will move promptly at 12 o'clock.

LINE OF MARCH.

First Division—Form on Michigan street, head resting on Indiana avenue; under command of R. P. Booth, deputy marshal.

Second Division—Form on Senate avenue, head resting on Michigan street; under command of William Wilson, deputy marshal.

Parade will move south on Indiana avenue to Ohio street; west on Ohio to Capitol avenue; south on Capitol avenue to Washington; east on Washington to New Jersey; north on New Jersey to Ohio; west on Ohio to Delaware; south on Delaware to Tomlinson Hall, where the exercises of the afternoon will take place.

JOHN E MIDDLETON,
Marshal of the Day.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Johnson House; first-class rooms and board 325 Capitol Avenue.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen Special rates to theatrical people. 607 West Eleventh street,

Go to the Hudson for good meals at popular prices. Good sleeping rooms. L. J. Davis, prop., 419 Indiana avenue.

Bennett Bros. Flour and Feed; Coal and Kindling. Prompt Delivery 321 Indiana ave.; New Phone 2977.

You have no doubt heard of Pompadour perfume. Its fragrance is exquisite. Gauld's Pharmacy 601 Ind. Ave

WANTED—Fifty colored boys, 14 to 20 years of age—$1 10 to $3 00 per day Factory work; good winter job. Moss, 309 Indiana ave.; new phone 2830

Wanted—Two first-class shoe-makers Apply at once. The Rocky Mountain Shops, 347 and 547 Indiana avenue. C. J. Leonard, proprietor.

EVERYBODY Goes to NORTON'S DRUG STORE, corner Indiana Ave., and Michigan street, for everything usually kept in a first-class drug store Prices are the same as in all CUT RATE Drug Stores. Only registered clerks employed. Sole agents for Ford's Hair Pomade and Hair Straightener.

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